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Geo. E. Stocum

WHEATLAND,

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY,

BY

GEORGE E. SLOCUM.

PRINTED BY
ISAAC VAN HOOSER,
SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.
1908.

Three hundred and fifty copies of this work have been printed for subscribers, by permission of the author's sons.

This copy is No. 15

Gift
Rear-Admiral
Franklin Hanford U.S.N.,

TO THE

SCOTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY

whose inquiry into the early history of the village first awakened

an interest in the subject, and was the incentive

to further investigation,

this volume

is most respectfully dedicated

by the Author.

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PREFACE.

The greater part of this History of the Town of Wheatland was ready for printing before the death of the author, which occurred on November 13th, 1906. His friends had often urged that the manuscript be sent to the printer, but he had delayed its publication for the reason that he considered it incomplete, especially in regard to the history of Mumford, Beulah and the west end of the town in general.

Since his death additions to some of the chapters have been made from the author's notes and from other authentic sources, and contributions to the early history of Mumford have been given by Miss Margaret Armstrong and Mr. Oliver Allen, Jr., while additional matter relating to Beulah has been prepared by Mrs. Eugene E. Harmon, to all of whom the thanks of the editors are due for their courteous assistance.

While the matter presented in this volume does not give in every respect a full and detailed account of Wheatland and of Wheatland's people, yet it is believed to be accurate as far as it goes and sufficiently complete to warrant publication, if for no other purpose than to gratify the author's many friends, and to serve as a solid foundation for some later historian to build upon.

SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR.

George Engs Slocum, author of the following historical sketch, was a resident of Scottsville for more than fifty-seven years. He was of mingled English and Dutch ancestry. His father, Matthew B. Slocum, was an Albany merchant in 1817. Later the family moved to Delphi, Onondaga County, New York, where the father continued the business of storekeeper for many years, and where the subject of this sketch was born, June 20, 1824. He was one of a family of eleven children. The necessary outlay for the support of so large a family left a small margin for their education. One of the boys, Henry W. Slocum, secured an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, and later illustrated the wisdom of the nation in maintaining a school for free military instruction, by four years devoted and brilliant service in his country's defense during the civil war. The other children were not so fortunate in the matter of education, and the boy who later developed a love of historical research and not a little skill in the writing of history, was compelled by force of circumstances to cut short his education, so far as education is dependent upon the training of the schools, at the age of twelve years. He was early put to work to learn the trade of tinsmith in the village of Homer, Cortland County, New York, and in his nineteenth year came to Rochester, New York, and secured employment at his trade.

He lived in Rochester for six years. On December 27, 1848, he married, at Fabius, Onondaga County, Lydia A. Fort. The young couple immediately began housekeeping in Rochester, but in the spring of 1849 they removed to Scottsville, coming by packet-boat on the Genesee Valley canal. Here were born to them four sons, Earl H., G. Fort, Le Roy M. and Mors O., and here they lived together, in mutual helpfulness, for upward of fifty-five years, until the death of Mrs. Slocum on April 22, 1904. To his wife's wise and frugal management of her household, and

to her untiring ministry to her husband's health and comfort, Mr. Slocum justly attributed a large measure of his own success. Mr. Slocum survived her about two and one half years, his death occurring on November 13, 1906, in the 83rd year of his age.

Mr. Slocum early came to realize the importance of an education; like many another man whose opportunities for schooling in early life were meagre, he resolved to educate himself, and it is not too much to say that without the aid of schools, by steady purpose, close application, and extended study and reading, he made himself a well educated man.

He was one of the founders of the Scottsville Literary Society; he was faithful in attendance upon its meetings, and a frequent participant in its proceedings. He never shirked, in the Literary Society or elsewhere. By diligent study, by careful preparation, and by regular participation in the discussions of the Society, he acquired a skill in the presentation of his views, which, added to a certain vein of quiet humor, an occasional quaintness of expression, and a dignified, earnest but genial manner, made his addresses both entertaining and instructive.

Mr. Slocum built up a substantial business as a tinsmith and dealer in stoves and hardware. He retired frem active business about 1890, and devoted the latter years of his life to the gathering and arranging of material for the present publication.

Mr. Slocum's knowledge of local history was probably unsurpassed by that of any of his contemporaries. He gave the historical address at the centennial anniversary, in 1889, of the settlement of the town of Wheatland, and in 1899 read a paper on "Rochester in the Forties" before the Rochester Historical Society, of which he was for several years a member. He served the public as collector of tolls on the Genesee Valley canal, as town assessor and as justice of the peace. For many years he was clerk of the Scottsville School district. He was for a time a vestryman and clerk of the vestry of Grace Episcopal Church,

and had also been trustee and treasurer of the Oatka Cemetery Association.

In manner, Mr. Slocum was gentle, courteous and refined. His extreme modesty, both as to his own ability and as to the quality of his work, was a characteristic by which he will be longest and most affectionately remembered.

He did his literary work, as he did all his work, with great care and deliberation, spending much time in revision. He was extremely methodical in his work, as indeed one must be to succeed, even in a modest way, as a writer of history.

His literary style speaks for itself in the following pages. An appreciative estimate of his merit as a writer is embodied in the memorial resolutions adopted by the Scottsville Literary Society. " Earnest, conscientious and painstaking in everything he did, his literary work had a finished quality and showed superior ability. His style was concise and clear, his language well chosen and graceful."

G. F. S.

A PARTIAL LIST OF PERSONS FROM WHOM MANY OF THE STATEMENTS RELATING TO WHEATLAND'S EARLY HISTORY, RECORDED IN THIS WORK, WERE OBTAINED.

Mrs. Dr. Bristol.	Mr. H. L. Hall.
" Moses Wells.	" George Sheffer.
" John M. Goodhue.	" Wm. D. Buck.
" Paul Austin.	" Benjamin Warren.
" Duncan Mc Vean.	" Shelby Reed.
" John Mc Vean.	" F. X. Beckwith.
" George Ensign.	" Hugh Mc Vean.
" Wm. Garbutt.	" William Welch.
" Zachariah Cumber,	" Thomas Smith.
" F. X. Beckwith.	" Daniel E. Rogers.
Dr. Freeman Edson.	Capt. John Ott,

and from many others, yet living, who have kindly contributed valuable information.

INTRODUCTORY.

Prior to the war of the Revolution very little was known of Western New York. The aboriginal occupants of the soil had been visited by the Jesuit Missionaries of France and an occasional tourist had wended his solitary way to the Falls of Niagara, but to most of the residents of New England, and of the states bordering upon the Atlantic coast, this section of the country was veritably an unknown land.

The expedition of General Sullivan in 1779 to this vicinity, to punish the Seneca tribe of Indians for the hostility manifested by them during the war, viewed from a military standpoint, cannot be called a very brilliant success, yet incidentally it proved of great value to this section of the state. The productiveness of the soil, and the large quantities of corn and vegetables raised by the Indians, with the most primitive of implements, and with but indifferent cultivation, were a source of wonder and astonishment to Sullivan and to his command. Upon the return to their eastern homes they published accounts of the fertility of the soil, and the advantages the country possessed as a place of residence.

After the treaty of peace between the Colonies and Great Britain, and after the enmity of the Indians had in a measure been placated, a tide of emigration flowed into Western New York from New England, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. Many of Sullivan's soldiers, with their friends and neighbors, returned to this locality and founded for themselves and families a permanent home.

INDIAN ALLAN.

The first white person who owned and occupied land in what is now Wheatland was Ebenezer Allan, or as he was more commonly designated " Indian Allan. " Allan was from New Jersey, and during the war of the Revolution, if not an active participant in the struggle, was evidently a sympathizer with the British cause.

This fact may account for his withdrawing from civilized life and seeking the seclusion of the wilderness. It may also at a later period, have influenced him to follow the example of Butler and the Johnsons of the Mohawk Valley, to seek more congenial society across the Canadian border. Near the close of the war, probably in 1781 or '82, Allan appeared upon the banks of the Genesee at Mt. Morris, and found employment upon the lands of Mary Jemison, the " White Woman of the Genesee. " He here formed his first matrimonial alliance with Sally, a native of the forest. In 1786 he came to Wheatland, and by a title obtained from the Senecas, took up his abode upon the flats between the present location of the village of Scottsville and the river, building a log cabin upon the rise of ground on the north bank of the Oatka, about one hundred rods from its confluence with the Genesee.

Upon the arrival of the Sheffers in the fall of 1789 they found this cabin occupied by Allan, his Indian wife Sally, two young half-breed daughters, Mary and Chloe, and a white woman, known as Lucy Chapman, whom Allan had induced to take a half interest in his marital affairs. His sister, the wife of Christopher Dugan, a lady of some culture and refinement, having availed herself of the educational advantages of her New Jersey home was also temporarily, a member of his household. Allan was engaged in agriculture; in stock raising; and as Indian trader. He had a herd of cattle upon the flats, a market for which existed at Fort Niagara, a post still occupied at that time by the English garrison.

The Sheffers were seeking a location for a home, and were pleased with an exhibit of the products of Allan's farm, and particularly with the fine condition of his live stock, while Allan had lived here about as long as his restless spirit would allow him to

remain in any one place. Under these circumstances a bargain was quickly consumated, and the property of Allan, real and personal, was transferred to Sheffer. During the winter of 1789 the two families, jointly, occupied the cabin, and in the spring of 1790 Allan, with his harem, removed to the Falls of the Genesee, where he erected the rude mills that have become famous in the annals of Rochester.

At the time of Sheffer's purchase Allan was described as being forty-five years of age, tall and erect, quick of movement and energetic in action, could appear courteous and affable, was at times loquacious and at others uncommunicative. His deportment toward his dependents was imperious, and when his passions were aroused, vindicative and cruel. Sheffer gave but little credence to the many tales of atrocious crimes with which Allan's name was connected. He thought these reports arose in part from Allan's boasting spirit, from his habit of relating, in the presence of strangers, startling adventures with the view of exciting terror in the minds of his listeners. As far as Sheffer was cognizant, Allan's chief offence against society was his insane passion for matrimony. His method of conducting his domestic relations was unusual. Instead of adopting the more discreet policy of disposing of No. 1 before installing No. 2, he had the temerity of domiciling beneath his roof three wives, of as many different races, at the same period of time. If the object of marriage be to secure a life of peace and felicity, then his experiment in this line must be recorded a failure.

In the early part of the last century Allan removed to Canada West, and died there in 1814.

THE SHEFFERS.

When the Sheffer family came to Wheatland in 1789 it consisted of but three persons, Peter Sheffer, Senior, an aged father, long past the period alloted as the life of man, and two sons, Peter, Jr., aged twenty eight years, and Jacob, six years younger.

In the spring of 1790 the family of Jacob Schoonover, which numbered among its members a daughter of 18 years, settled upon the banks of Dugan Creek, three miles south of the village of Scottsville.

Peter Sheffer, Jr., lost no time in making Miss Schoonover's acquaintance. His want of a housekeeper was great; his desire was made known, and his suit pressed with such earnestness that before the close of the year, with the legal assistance of Judge Chapin, of Canandaigua, Miss Elizabeth Schoonover became Mrs. Peter Sheffer, Jr., and was duly installed as mistress of the Allan cabin. This was the first marriage between white persons that occured west of the Genesee. The fruit of this union was a family of seven sons and four daughters. Nancy, their eldest, born January 20, 1793, was the first white child born between the Genesee and Niagara Rivers. She married Philip Garbutt. Their other children were, Jacob, born April 11, 1795, who died unmarried; Peter, born July 16, 1798, married Amanda Bigford; Elisabeth, born December 20, 1800, married John Sample; Levi, born April 16, 1802, married Arvilla Austin; Daniel, born August 9, 1804, who died unmarried; George, born October 30, 1807, married Almira McNall; Hester, born June 17, 1809, married Caleb Allen; Lorence, born December 16, 1811, married Nancy Hess; Mariah, born June 8, 1813, who died unmarried; Roswell, born July 2, 1817, married Mary Hilliard. The first death was that of Jacob, brother of Peter in 1795, followed by that of his father in 1798, aged eighty-seven years.

Peter Sheffer, Jr., resided in the cabin on the flats for ten years, during which time four of his family of eleven children were born. In 1798 the timber was cut, preparations were made for building, and in the following year the first frame dwelling west of the river was erected, The boards for enclosing it were procured from the Allan Mill at the Genesee Falls. Beneath the roof of this house Sheffer passed more than half of a century, entering

Peter Sheffer

1761-1851

into his final rest in 1851, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His children have all passed from the earth, but decendents of the third and fourth generations reside in Wheatland and the adjoining towns. The dwelling he built has been remodeled and enlarged, but a portion of the original frame is still standing.

Peter Sheffer was a man of strict integrity, was genial, obliging and charitable.

Possessing more than an ordinary share of this world's goods, he was of invaluable assistance to his less favored neighbors in aiding them to obtain a start in their new homes.

Sheffer was of German descent, inheriting the peculiarities characteristic of that nationality. He was no genius:-- the blood coursed sluggishly through his veins. Patient, persistent, plodding, he perhaps accomplished more, and was better fitted for the sphere in life which he was called to fill, than would have been a man of more brilliant parts, or of a higher nervous temperament.

SETTLERS PRIOR TO 1800.

For a decade of years after the advent of Sheffer, the settlement of the neighborhood was very slow. The accession of families exceeded but little the number of years that intervened before the close of the Century.

Christopher Dugan, Jacob Schoonover, Isaac Scott, Hinds Chamberlain, Jesse Beach, Cyrus Douglass, Reuben Heath, Joseph Morgan, Francis Albright, Frederick and Nicholas Hetzler and John McNaughton (with the first installment of the Scotch Colony in 1799) are nearly all of those who came before the close of the Eighteenth Century.

The exact year when Christopher Dugan settled at the mouth of the creek which still bears his name, is unknown, He was a brother-in-law of Indian Allan, and probably came here with, or soon after followed him. He assisted Allan in the erection of the mills at Genesee Falls in 1789--90, and had charge of these mills in 1793 and 1794. His farm on the creek was sold to Samuel Street in 1791. He was chosen Path Master at the first election held in Northampton in 1797, and his name appears on the tax roll of 1800 as being the possessor of 1300 acres of land. Of his later history nothing definite can be learned. The impression prevails that he followed Allan in his retreat to Canada.

Isaac Scott, from whom the village of Scottsville derives its name, took up his residence here in 1790, obtaining title to most of the land now embraced within the boundaries of the Scottsville Fire District. He built a log house upon the south side of Main Street, opposite the present Cargill House. In after years additions were made to the structure as occasion called for more room. In the first year of the Nineteenth Century this cabin was opened as a house of entertainment, kept at first by Scott, and afterward by his son Jacob. The Scott Hotel has been thus described:-- It presented from the north the appearance of a one and a half story building, containing on the first floor two square rooms, with a sleeping loft above, while in the basement which was lighted from three sides, was the kitchen and dining room. The barn connected with the hotel was across the highway, east, on the premises owned for many years by Mrs. Mary M. Fraser, and now the property of W. H. Losee.

Scott was from New Hampshire, a man past middle age, with a family of grown children. His wife was Lydia Chamberlain. Two of his daughters married brothers by the name of Douglass, one married Jesse Beach, a prominent resident of Scottsville, and another married a Mr. Davis, a hotel keeper on the State Road east of Le Roy. Mr. Scott died in 1818, his wife survived him fourteen years. Both are buried in Oatka Cemetery.

Scott was of medium stature; affable and courteous; made and retained friends, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

Hinds Chamberlain, a brother of Mrs. Isaac Scott, came in 1791, remaining for the period of ten years. In 1792 in company with Jesse Beach and Reuben Heath, he made the journey on foot to Presque Isle (now Erie, Pa.), camping nights at LeRoy, Great bend of the Tonawanda, and Buffalo, the only resident of the latter city being one Winne, an Indian trader. Chamberlain, acted as Highway Commissioner, laid out the road from Scottsville to Wheatland Centre. In 1798 he was elected Constable, and his name is on the tax roll of 1800. He married the widow of Malcom Mc Laren, one of the early Scotch settlers in the western part of the town. In 1801 he removed to Le Roy settling near Fort Hill. He died in 1849, aged 84 years.

Jesse Beach and Cyrus Douglass were sons-in-law of Scott, and if they did not accompany him, settled here the same year. Both were active business men. Douglass for some years before the close of the 18th Century lived with, and had charge of his father-in-law's estate. Both removed with Chamberlain to LeRoy in 1801; after residing there a few years Beach removed to Niagara County and Douglass to the new State of Indiana.

Reuben Heath, a native of Vermont, came here a single man, in the summer of 1791, and settled on the North road, upon lot No. 61, building thereon a log house. He married a sister of Elisha Farwell, a prominent settler in the vicinity of Belcoda. He became the father of a large family. Three of his daughters, Mrs. Thomas Halsted, Mrs. David K. Nettleton and Mrs. Harvey W. Hyde, resided in the village of Scottsville until their death. Heath died June 15, 1818, and his remains are in Oatka Cemetery. At present there is no descendent of his living in the town. Eldridge Heath, the youngest, and the last of the family of thirteen children, died in New York City

March 19, 1906, aged 85 years, and was buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y.

Joseph Morgan, a soldier of the American Revolution, was born in Massachusetts, October 18, 1754. He enlisted in 1776 and served through the war, receiving his discharge in 1783. He was present at the battles of Monmouth, Germantown, Brandywine Ford and Stony Point, passed the winter of 1778 at Valley Forge and was at the Siege of Yorktown. He emigrated to Western New York in 1789, settling at the confluence of Honeoye Creek with the Genesee. In the following year his son, Joseph Morgan, Jr., the first white child in the town of Rush, was born. In 1792 he moved across the river, taking up a tract of land adjoining Sheffer, and built a log cabin where the highway leading to Rochester is crossed by the tracks of the Penn. R. R. He died February 6th, 1829, and was buried in the little neglected cemetery on the River Road, just north of the town line. Unfortunately his grave was unmarked, and its exact location is unknown. His descendants of the fourth and fifth generation are residing in the vicinity.

The Hetzler brothers, from eastern Pennsylvania, came in 1795 and settled on the same road next west of Heath, Nicholas locating on lot No. 58, building a log house near a copious spring, back from the highway, and Frederick still farther west on lot 55, now owned by Felix Burns. After the death of the heads of these families the children removed to Orleans County.

John Mc Naughton, accompanied by Malcom Mc Laren, James Mc Laren, Peter Campbell and Donald Mc Vean, constituting the advance guard of the Scotch settlers, came in 1799. Mc Naughton settled on lot 27, a short distance west of Wheatland Centre. He was a prominent business man, engaged extensively in farming, bought and sold grain, and erected the first distillery in the town. He had a family of three sons and three daughters.

The Mc Larens settled on the creek road two miles farther west. After residing here a few years Malcom died, and James removed to lands now owned by Mrs. Isaac Budlong, building a house upon the banks of the Genesee, some twenty-five rods south of the Oatka. A brief residence in the locality selected was sufficient, and a second removal took him across the lake to Canada West.

Peter Campbell located in the vicinity of the big spring in Caledonia, and Donald Mc Vean two miles farther south.

SETTLERS FROM 1800 TO 1810.

During the first decade of the Nineteenth Century the tide of immigration set in with a stronger current. The opening year brought an accession to the Scotch settlement. Alexander Thompson, Donald and John Anderson, John Mc Pherson, John Christie, and John Mc Dermid, settled on the Creek road and in the vicinity of Beulah. Located in other parts of the town were John Smith, Christopher Laybourn, John Finch, James Wood, Newman Warren, Samuel Cox and sons Joseph, Isaac and James; John, William and Philip Garbutt, John W. Lawson, Donald Mc Kenzie, John and Robert Mc Kay, Powell Carpenter, Thomas Stokoe, Darius Shadbolt, John Sage, William Reed, William Lacy, Harris Rogers, Thomas Mumford, David and Elisha Farwell, William Shirts, James Fraser, George Goodhue, Joseph Blackmer, Rufus Cady, Joseph Tucker, Andrew Cone, Benjamin Irish, and others, affording unmistakable evidence that the scattered families were soon to reap the social and educational advantages incident to a more thickly settled community.

SETTLERS FROM 1810 TO 1820.

During the second decade of the Century the incoming of home seekers was checked by the war of 1812--1814, and yet the number was large. In the roster of Captain Lacy's Company which went to the frontier in 1814, will be found the names of many early settlers of Wheatland, together with the names of many sons of the early settlers. In addition to the names recorded the following are added, all of whom became residents of the town prior to the year 1820:--

Augustus Bristol, Freeman Edson, Abraham and William Haynes Hanford, Donald and John Mc Vean, Alvah Savage, Isaac I. Lewis, Henry Tarbox, Osborn Filer, Caleb Allen, Jonathan Babcock, George H. Smith, Rawson Harmon, Donald Mann, Ebenezer Skinner, Thomas Faulkner, John Welch, James Olmstead, Solomon Brown and sons, Calvin Armstrong, Frederick Bennett, Clark Hall, George Ensign, Seeley Finch, William Fraser, and Thomas Lowry.

EARLY MERCHANTS, PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

MERCHANTS.

Abraham Hanford opened a store for the sale of merchandise in Scottsville in 1814. His followers in trade to the middle of the century were: Osborn Filer, Wm. Haynes Hanford, Ira Carpenter, E. T. Miller, Freeman M. Edson, J. P. Sill, Lucius C. Andrus, Joseph Cox, Samuel Scofield, Elmer Garbutt, and Wm. H. Hanford, Jr.

Philip Garbutt commenced selling goods at Garbuttsville in the twenties; and about the same time Clark Hall opened a store at Wheatland Centre.

The first in this branch of trade in Mumford was Robert Brown. Others who have been in the same pursuit in that village are Philip Garbutt, Phelps and Havens, Otis Comstock, Milton A. Hyde and A. F. McPherson.

PHYSICIANS.

The first medical practitioner in Scottsville was Dr. Guthrie; followed by Augustus Bristol, Freeman Edson, E. G. Munn, Peter Mc Naughton and Wm. G. Lacy. Wm. J. Howe and J. F. Mc Ammond are the present physicians in Scottsville.

Dr. Tower was Mumford's first physician, followed by Dr. John R. Craig. Lucius W. Byam is the present physician of that village.

LAWYERS.

Phederus Cartter opened a law office in Scottsville in 1831. His successors down to 1850 were Joseph A. Eastman, Thomas Frothingham, John C. Chumasero, Alexander Mann, E. Peshine Smith, John Dorr, and D. D. S. Brown. Later Menzo Van Voorhis and W. G. Ashby practiced law in Scottsville, and in 1906 David C. Salyerds opened an office there.

The late Donald Mc Naughton, of Mumford, was the only legal advisor that village ever possessed.

FLOURING MILLS.

For fifteen years after the advent of Sheffer in 1789 the only means the settlers had of obtaining flour and meal, except by crushing the grain in a hand mortar, was from the Allan Mill at the Falls of the Genesee.

In 1804 Francis Albright built the first grist mill (upon the site afterward occupied by Hiram Smith,) not only of Wheatland but the first ever erected upon the banks of the Oatka. This was a one and a half story frame building containing but a single run of stone. It was an exceedingly crude affair, and yet so superior to the slow and laborious product of the mortar, that it became widely known and drew trade from a long distance, the customers patiently awaiting each his turn. In 1820 this mill passed to the possession of his son Fowler Albright, and at a later period to that of Clark Hall, each of whom enlarged the structure and increased its productive power. In 1844 the property came into the possession of Hiram Smith, who built upon its site a large mill containing five run of stone with new and modern machinery. Mr. Smith manufactured a grade of flour that acquired a high reputation and was in great demand in the eastern market. This mill was in successful operation until the fall of 1875, when it was consumed by fire and has never been rebuilt.

In 1811 Peter Sheffer built the grist mill in Garbuttsville which soon after passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Philip Garbutt, by whom it was operated for many years. Mr. Garbutt was followed by his son John W. Garbutt, Elon Armstrong, Wm. C. Page, Isaac W. Salyerds and others. After standing idle for many years it has been leased by the Garbutt Gypsum Co, and converted to the manufacture of wall plaster.

The first mill in the village of Scottsville was erected by Donald Mc Vean in 1816, and consisted of the central portion of the old wood structure long known as the " Hanford Mill. " The front and rear portions were added at a later period. A dam was constructed across the Oatka some thirty rods west of the mill, and the water conducted to it by a race-way along the base of the high bank, thus obtaining a fall of four or five feet. By the use of what was known as a " tub wheel " sufficient power was obtained to operate the simple machinery of the mill.

The location of this dam and race-way, constructed ninety years ago and unused for nearly four score years, is plainly discernible at the present time. Upon the completion of this mill it was sold by Mc Vean to Abraham Hanford, who conducted it for many years, when it passed into the hands of Joseph and Isaac Cox, Samuel Scofield, Wm. H. Hanford, Jr., and others. The mill was destroyed by fire on September 17, 1884, at the time in possession of S. N. Holmes, of Syracuse.

In 1826 Abraham Hanford, jointly with Powell Carpenter, built a dam across the Oatka on what are now Burrell's flats, and under the engineering and supervision of Alvin Savage constructed a race-way one and a quarter miles in length from the dam to the mill, thus obtaining a fall of twenty feet and a volume of water with power sufficient to operate two mills.

In 1830 Mr. Carpenter erected a three story brick mill a few rods west of the Hanford mill, which he conducted for some years, being succeeded in the business by his son Ira. This mill at the time owned and operated by Malcolm Mc Vean, was burned in the day time September 16, 1878. After the lapse of some months a stock company was formed under the name of the " Scottsville Milling Co., " with the avowed purpose of replacing the brick mill. This building was erected in 1880 but upon its completion was used by M. C. Mordoff as a fruit evaporator and cider mill. In 1886 the mill was filled with machinery for the manufacture of flour by L. M. Godley & Co. In the following year the capacity of the mill was greatly increased, steam was added to assist the water power, a switch was laid from the W. N. Y. & Penn. R. R., to the warehouse in the rear of the mill, and for several years an extensive business was conducted. This new mill was destroyed by fire January 10, 1895. After remaining idle for the period of nine years the owners of the property, The Merchants Bank of Rochester, sold it to the Wheatland Power Company, who erected a flouring mill and electric light plant, it being the third mill that has stood upon the same site.

In 1849 George Sheffer built a grist mill upon the north bank of the abandoned " Scottsville & Genesee River Canal " some twelve rods south of the site of the famous Ebenezer Allan cabin. A race-way was constructed east of and parallel with the Genesee Valley Canal from the Oatka to its intersection with the old channel of the abandoned Scottsville and River Canal. A rude dam of loose stone across the Oatka, a few rods below the aqueduct,

turned a sufficient quantity of water into the race-way to operate the mill.

This mill had a good custom trade, much of which came from Henrietta over the new bridge across the Genesee, one-half mile below. This mill, at the time leased and conducted by Mr. Balzac, of Rochester, was burned to the ground November 25, 1860, and never rebuilt.

In 1808 the Mc Kay Brothers built upon Spring Creek in Mumford a small custom mill, consisting of but a single run of stone. A year or more later the interest of Robert Mc Kay in the property was transferred to Thomas Mumford and the firm of Mc Kay & Mumford conducted the business until 1817 when the old mill was removed and upon its site a solid stone foundation laid, upon which a strong oak three story frame was erected and the mill equipped with four run of stone. In 1823 the mill passed into the hands of E. H. S. Mumford who conducted the business for the period of ten years. Since 1833 its owners and operators have been many, among whom were H. Hutchinson, Philip and Peter Garbutt, S. Salsbury, Gilbraith & Hammond, James Mc Queen, Page & Son, and Wm. C. Page. It was in the custody of the last named when it burned to the ground September 15, 1894. Its site remains vacant.

The mill that stood upon the banks of the Oatka a few rods west of the Allen woolen factory in Mumford, was built by Donald Mc Kenzie in 1827 and the business conducted by him twelve years, when it passed into the hands of Remington & Allen, by whom, and by Oliver Allen & Son or their tenants, it was conducted until the fall of 1901, when it followed the example of its predecessors and went up in smoke.

It will be observed that a singular fatality has attended the flouring mills of wheatland. Omitting the new mill in Scottsville, completed and in operation in 1905, there have been eight in number, and with the single exception of the Garbutt Mill (which has been converted to another use) they have all been consumed by fire.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in Wheatland, that of Isaac Scott, has been mentioned in the chapter on "Settlers prior to 1800," while that of Augustus Bristol and Powell Carpenter are referred to in the chapter on "Scottsville's First Houses."

The front part of the frame hotel on the south side of Main Street, opposite the market of Theodore Berry, was built in 1824 by James Brown and opened by him as a public house. After a few years the property passed into the possession of E. T. Miller, who added the rear portion of the building. This building has been used continually as a public house to the present time. Its owners and occupants have been many, among whom in addition to those named above are: George Ensign, John T. Spencer, John W. Innis, M. O. Baxter, C. P. White, Abram H. Robinson, C. C. Merrett, J. Stringham, and Malcolm Mc Vean.

The brick building east of and adjoining the Catholic Church was built by James Cox in 1825 for a hotel, and as such kept by him for several years. Afterward Dr. E. G. Munn used it for an eye infirmary. It has been used for a parochial school and is now the Priest's residence.

The brick building on the south side of Main Street, now occupied by L. M. Slocum as a hardware store, was built in 1863 by Ellis Mc Queen for a hotel and was kept as such by him for several years. Mc Queen was followed by Benjamin B. Carpenter, William Ackley, Malcolm Mc Vean and others down to 1878, when it was converted to its present use.

The brick house on the corner, in Garbutt, latterly known as the Price House, was built in 1832 by Jefferson Edmonds for a hotel and kept as such by him for several years.

The house in Garbutt now occupied by D. D. T. Brown was for a number of years kept as a public house.

The brick house on the Mudge farm at Hall's Corners was built by Clark Hall about 1825 and conducted by him as a public house for a brief period. Hall's successors were a Mr. Mc Lean, Mr. Ayers, Benjamin B. Bissell, Harris Rogers and John Murdock. It was abandoned as a public house in the 50's.

As early as 1814 John Sage opened his log cabin, which was located in the forks of road north of Belcoda, as a house of entertainment to the traveling public.

The first public house in Mumford was a small frame building that stood upon the site now occupied by the brick " Exchange." It was built in the early twenties and for some years was kept by John W. Watkins and afterward by Benjamin Dobson. This building was removed about 1835 next east of the Campbell store and is still standing.

The brick Exchange Hotel was built by Libbirs White in 1835. Its first landlord was Duncan Mc Naughton, who kept the house for a period of twenty years, since which time it has had many landlords and tenants, among those best remembered are Thomas Ward, and Malcolm Mc Vean.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Prior to the construction of the Erie Canal a portion of the surplus products of the farms and mills of Wheatland was drawn by ox teams to Hanford's Landing, north of Rochester, and there shipped by river and lake to Montreal.

The completion of the Erie Canal to Rochester in 1825 opened a new channel to tide water, and a new market, of which the shippers of the valley availed themselves. Warehouses were erected at frequent intervals upon the banks of the Genesee, one of which was located at the Cox Ferry, and another at the Sheffer Landing, two miles below, north of Allan's Creek and not far from its mouth. The boats navigating the river at this time were flat bottomed scows, propelled up stream with setting poles, receiving their cargo from the warehouses and moved down with the current of the stream.

This class of boats continued to ply the river until the opening of the Genesee Valley Canal in 1840. In 1825 a small stern wheel steamer, the "Genesee," Capt. Wm. W. Wood, was put on the river to ply between Geneseo and the Rapids, for passengers, freight, and the towing of boats. This venture was not a success. and at the close of the second season the boat was withdrawn.

FERRIES.

A ferry was established between the towns of Avon and Caledonia by Benjamin R. Barry in 1790. This at first consisted of row boats, but a few years later what was known as a rope ferry was constructed.

Between Wheatland and the towns of Rush and Henrietta, until a much later date, the only method of crossing the Genesee was upon the ice in winter and by fording in the summer, both of which was attended with some danger, and at certain seasons of the year impracticable. The following from the records of the Clerk of Genesee County gives us the date of the establishment of the Cox Ferry.

"Court of Common Pleas, Genesee Co., N. Y.

June term, 1820.

On reading and hearing the petition of Joseph Cox, of the town of Caledonia, praying for a license to establish a ferry across the Genesee River, from the town of Caledonia near the mouth of Allan's Creek, and near the dwelling of said Cox, on motion of E. S. Allen, counsel for said petitioner, it is ordered that said Joseph Cox have license to establish and use a ferry across said river, at the place aforesaid, for the term of one year from this date."

Then follows a list of the rates of toll which he was authorized to collect for transporting passengers, horses, cattle, sheep, etc., across the river.

In 1820 and 1821 Mr. Cox employed a young man living in Scottsville named Buck to take charge of and operate said ferry. More than three score years afterward the Rev. William D. Buck, of the Methodist E. Church, gave the writer the following account of its construction and method of propulsion. A hawser or large rope cable was thrown across the river and fastened to trees upon each side. The boat was a large flat bottomed scow, attached to the cable by iron rings. It was propelled across the

stream by pulling on the cable hand over hand. A windlass with long ropes attached was erected upon the banks, to use in case of heavy loads, or when the current was rapid. Mr. Buck said that the volume of water in the Genesee was much greater in 1820 than it was in 1880.

About the same time the Cox Ferry was built, another simliar in construction and operation was started on the Sheffer flats, at the point where the Henrietta road strikes the river bank. Both of these ferries were maintained until the construction of the bridge between Wheatland and Rush, at the point where the Cox Ferry had operated.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge ever erected over the Genesee was the one between Avon and Canawaugus, built probably in 1807 or 1808. One of the Livingston County histories gives an earlier date, that of 1804, but this is improbable. Simon Pierson, a resident of Le Roy, states in Turner's "Phelps and Gorham's Purchase," that he came to Genesee County by way of Avon late in the Fall of 1806, and that the only method of crossing the Genesee was by a wretched scow.

The first bridge between the towns of Wheatland and Rush, of which Ora Carpenter was the contractor, was built in 1830. This was a double track wooden bridge, its sides, the sustaining power, was formed of 3 x 12 inch plank, placed diagonally across each other, and pinned together at the point of crossing, the whole protected by a roof. This bridge with only ordinary repairs was in use forty years, and was not in a bad condition when removed. The present structure which replaced the old wood bridge, was made by a Detroit, Mich., firm, and set up under the superintendence of Mr. De Graffe in 1869, at an expense of $12,000.00. It is an iron structure consisting of a single span of 230 feet.

The first bridge between Wheatland and Henrietta was of wood, built in 1849, at a point where the West Henrietta Road strikes the river bank. This bridge and the road to it across the Sheffer flats were opened to the public in 1850. This bridge was swept from its abutments by a flood in the Fall of 1857.

A second bridge, constructed of iron, was built between these towns in 1860 at a point forty rods south of the location of the first bridge. The long continued high water in the spring of 1892 washed the earth from the west abutment, and so weakened it as to render it unsafe. This bridge was then condemned and closed to the public.

The third bridge, of wrought iron, was erected still farther south, in line with the highway that crosses the Sheffer flats. This bridge was built in 1895, at a cost of $18,000.00.

HIGHWAYS.

The first settlers in Wheatland found, upon their arrival here, a well beaten Indian trail, from Canawaugus to the Lake.

The road laid out by Peter and Jacob Sheffer in 1792 and '93 from the Oatka to the Falls of the Genesee, consisted in widening this trail sufficiently for the passage of ox teams and the removal of the trees within its lines. The streams were bridged with logs in 1794.

Prior to the town organization, probably in 1795, Hinds Chamberlain, acting as Commissioner of Highways, laid out the road from Scottsville to Wheatland Centre.

At about the same time the road running west from the Sheffer farm was opened; Reuben Heath, Frederick and Nicholas Hetzler had built log houses on that road and were occupying them.

The first road recorded by the town board of Northampton was in 1799, known as the "Canawaugus" road from Braddocks Bay south to the Chili line, - thence south-easterly to its intersection with the River road, at Stephen Peabody's distillery, one and a half miles north of Scottsville. This road was surveyed by Alex. Rea, and the work upon it done under the supervision of Cyrus Douglass and Reuben Heath, two residents of Scottsville. After the lapse of ten years that portion of the road lying in Chili was abandoned and the fences removed. The northern portion of the road is still in use.

In 1826 a road was opened from David Farwell's past Ebenezer Skinner's to Weaver's Mill. This mill was west of the Wheatland Center Road, on the outlet of Blue Pond.

In 1832 a road was laid out from Farwell's Mill,- west past Shirts' tan yard. This road was discontinued in 1848. Farwell's Mill was on the north end of the farm now owned by the Cameron Mc Vean Estate and must have been run by power from the streams embraced in the L. M. Drury place and now known as "The Cedars." Shirts' tan yard was on the south or south east side of the road from Belcoda to Clifton. The road from Farwell's Mill past this tan yard was on the north line of the present Cameron Mc Vean and Joseph Blaker farms.

The road from Rochester Street Scottsville, across Sheffers flats to the River bridge, was opened in 1850.

Railroad Street from Freidel's cooper shop in Scottsville to its intersection with Caledonia Avenue, in 1852. This street was so named because it was the route over which the Scottsville and Le Roy R. R. had entered the village.

Road across Lewis's flats, from Caledonia Avenue in Scottsville to Luther Bowerman's, in 1854.

Brown's Avenue, from Church Street north to Rufus Green's, in 1856.

Third Street, from Brown's Avenue to Rochester Street in 1862.

Beckwith Avenue, from Brown's Avenue to Rochester Street, in 1863,-- released 1876.

Maple Street, from Brown's Avenue to B. R. & Pittsburg Station, in 1873.

Hanford Avenue, from the B. R. & Pittsburg Station to Caledonia Avenue, laid out in 1906.

There is no record upon the town books in relation to Railroad Street, or the road across the Lewis flats.

What is now called Second Street was one of the early highways in Scottsville, and was at first known as Edson's Lane.

The first section of road built in Wheatland by State aid, was that part of Rochester Street and the River Road north from the Oatka Creek bridge in Scottsville to the Chili town line, completed in 1905.

EARLY MANUFACTORIES.

Among the earliest of Wheatland's manufacturing industries were its distilleries. The first of these was John Mc Naughton's, on the Creek road a short distance west of his dwelling. At this period of time there was no home market for grain, and the cost of transportation to an eastern one was greater than its market value. Under these circumstances Mc Naughton's example was quickly followed by Stephen Peabody, Peter Sheffer, Sherman Bills, John Finch, Abraham Hanford and others, until it is said there were eight of these concerns in operation in the town. They were, however, all small affairs; and their united product not large. By the United States Census of 1820 it appears this number had been reduced to four, viz: Hutchinson's, Brown's, Finch's and Hanford's. It has been stated by those who were deemed competent to judge, that the quality of the product of these early stills has never been improved. This branch of industry long ago ceased to exist in Wheatland.

EARLY MECHANICS.

John Finch was Scottsvilles' first blacksmith. He was one of the founders of the "Farmers Library," and is briefly noticed in the chapter on that institution. Soon after Finchs' arrival a Mr. Sharp built and occupied a small shop that stood upon the site now occupied by S. Mc Conkey. After a few years Sharp's shop was burned and he left the village. Luman Guthrie built and for some years occupied the building still standing. This shop has been owned, and the business conducted by many persons, among whom were Isaiah North, Orrin Cartwright, George Hahn, and the present owner, Samuel Mc Conkey.

A Mr. Brown was the first shoemaker. His shop was upon the south side of Main Street, east of Wm. Carver's house.

Early in the Nineteenth Century William Dickinson conducted the shoe business in a log house that stood upon the lot now occupied by Mrs. Wm. R. Mc Vean. J. T. Spencer and Harry Beecher were his journeymen, and Wm. Weeks an apprentice.

Hotchkiss, Nelson Gould, and Caleb Allen were early shoemakers; Martin Goodrich and Henry W. Read were later in the trade. Two of the latters sons, George W. and Jehial Read, became noted business men in New York City.

The early carpenters were John Botsford, Samuel Welch, Moses Doane and David K. Nettleton.

Edward Collins was the first bricklayer, and Daniel P. Hammond at a later period.

The coopers were Wm. Welch, George Ensign, Sears Galusha, William Gould and Harvey W. Hyde.

Mr. Howe, Enos White, John Hammond and Samuel O. Severance were harness makers.

John Farquerson, Henry Tarbox, John Wilber and Patrick Rafferty, wagon makers; Isaac Mc Donald and Francis X. Beckwith cabinet makers.

James Savage took the first daguerrotypes.

Alvin Savage was a millwright, a surveyor, an engineer and an inventor. In 1824 he constructed two portable threshing machines, one for John Mc Naughton and the other for the Mc Vean brothers, on the North road, the first that were used in town. He also in the latter part of the 30's built a grain reaper, the cutting gear consisting of a series of round steel plates with teeth upon the outer edge, similar to a circular saw. This machine was tested upon the Miller flats, south of the creek, in the presence of a large crowd. Its trial was not a success. It proved too cumbrous and weighty for a single team; and the motion of its cutting gear was not rapid enough to prevent the teeth from clogging.

SCOTTSVILLE AND GENESEE RIVER CANAL.

In 1829 a charter was obtained from the State Legislature authorizing Powell Carpenter and others to construct a canal from the bridge over Allan's Creek, in the village of Scottsville, to the Genesee River. No action was taken under this grant until 1836, when a company was formed with a capital of $30,000. This stock was taken by residents of the village, Powell Carpenter, Abraham Hanford, Freeman Edson, William Haynes Hanford and Isaac Cox being the largest shareholders, acting as a board of Directors, to let the contract and oversee the work. Joseph Cox and Thomas Halstead were awarded the contract for constructing the canal.

A dam was built across the Oatka, where the State dam was, and a guard lock, at the entrance to the canal where the old feeder gates now are. From the creek it took a northeasterly course for one hundred rods, where it turned to the east and ran direct to the river. A lock was built at its junction with the Genesee, which having a quicksand foundation proved very expensive.

Upon the completion of this work a jubilee was held at the Eagle Hotel, at the time conducted by Major George Ensign, where a feast was partaken of, toasts drank, congratulatory speeches listened to, and a general time of rejoicing indulged in.

The first craft to navigate the waters of this canal was the "United States," a boat commanded by Capt. John Ott, long a resident of Scottsville.

The Scottsville Canal was in operation a portion of two seasons, during which a boat could receive its cargo from the rear of the mills, pass down the creek to the dam, through the Scottsville Canal to the river, down that stream to the Rapids, through the feeder to its junction with the Erie, and discharge its cargo at the city warehouses, or pass through the Erie with unbroken bulk to tide water.

The cost of building this waterway greatly exceeded the estimate, and the capital of the company was sunk in its construction.

In building the Genesee Valley Canal in 1838--39 the State took possession of the creek dam, of the lock at the entrance, and that portion of the Scottsville Canal between the creek and the point where it turned east to the river. After some controversy the State refunded to the Scottsville company about one-third of the sum they had expended in its construction.

THE GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

The Genesee Valley Canal was completed and opened for navigation from Rochester to Mt. Morris during the summer of 1840. Immediately a line of freight boats and passenger packets was placed upon it. The packets were neat and attractive, and being drawn by a three horse tandem team, attained a speed of four miles an hour. This method of transportation became at once very popular. The people thought the acme of comfort in travel had been reached, and congratulated each other upon the ease, the facility, and even upon the rapidity with which they were enabled to travel.

From the opening of the Genesee Valley Canal in 1840 to the close of navigation in 1861, an office for the collection of tolls was maintained in Scottsville. During the continuance of the Scottsville office the following persons officiated as collector, viz: Levi Lacy, Thomas Mc Intosh, D. D. S. Brown, John Dorr, Charles Hall, R. N. Halsted, James F. Beckwith, Jacob S. Gallentine, Wm. G. Lacy and George E. Slocum.

The Valley Canal for navigation purposes was abandoned by the State in 1878, and in 1880 was sold to a company which purposed building a railroad upon its line.

RAILROADS.

In April 1836 by Legislative enactment Powell Carpenter and his associates were empowered to form a company and construct a railroad from the village of Scottsville to the village of Canandaigua. A preliminary survey of the route was made but no farther action toward its construction was ever taken.

THE SCOTTSVILLE & LE ROY RAILROAD.

In May of the same year, 1836, a charter was obtained for building a railroad from Scottsville, Monroe County, to Le Roy, Genesee County. Powell Carpenter, Abraham Hanford, Philip Garbutt, E. H. S. Mumford, Clark Hall, Ira Carpenter and Thomas Hallsted were named as Corporators. The capital stock of the road was $200,000. From Scottsville to Caledonia the road was graded, ties laid, timbers laid thereon to which was spiked a ribbon of hard wood, one by three inches, in place of an iron rail. No iron was used except at the highway crossings. The location of this track most of the distance was in the highway. The hill at Halls' Corners was evaded by turning to the south in front of Philip Garbutt's and running around the base of the hill. It kept north of the creek to the upper bridge in Mumford, where it veered to the south, crossed the creek passing through the western part of the village and on to Caledonia. Horse cars were used upon this road for two seasons, principally to bring flour and plaster from the mills upon its line to Scottsville for shipment. Forty thousand dollars was expended and lost in this venture. This road was exclusively a Wheatland undertaking; its corporators and stockholders were residents of this town. In its inception the building of this road was no visionary scheme. It was intended by its projectors to push on to Batavia and the west, and to connect at Canandaigua with the road then in process of construction from Auburn to that village. Those engaged in this project were men of enterprise and broad views, and were eminently worthy of if they did not achieve success.

THE GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Genesee Valley Railroad, now a portion of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, was completed and in operation from Rochester to Avon in 1853. An omnibus ran in connection with its trains from the village of Scottsville, to the station in Rush which for many years was called Scottsville, later Pixley, and now Oatka. This route was attended with many inconveniences, and yet it was so superior to any method that had preceeded it, that for twenty years, or until the completion of the State Line Railroad from Rochester to Le Roy, it was the route taken by the residents of the eastern part of the town to reach the outside world.

THE ROCHESTER & STATE LINE RAILROAD.

The Rochester and State Line Railroad in its inception was a Wheatland institution. At one period in its early history its officers, the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and four of the nine directors, were residents of Wheatland.

D. D. S. Brown, Oliver Allen and Donald Mc Naughton were active and energetic in pushing this enterprise.

This road was opened for business from Rochester to Le Roy in 1874; to Salamanca in 1878, and completed to Pittsburg at a later date. In 1872 the town of Wheatland issued its bonds to the amount of $70,000.00 to aid in its construction, $53,000.00 of which has been paid. In 1880 the control of this road passed from the hands of those who had managed it and its name was changed to The Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. Company. Later on it was again changed to the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. Co. which name it now bears.

THE GENESEE VALLEY CANAL RAILROAD.

The use of the Genesee Valley Canal for transportation was abandoned by the State at the close of navigation in 1878. Two years later it was sold to the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Co. It afterward became the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia R. R.

Co., then a part of the Western New York & Pennsylvania System; it is now the Rochester Branch, Buffalo and Allegany Division of the Pennsylvania R. R.

Work was commenced upon this line in 1881 and in 1883 was completed and trains were running from Rochester to Olean following the towpath of the old canal for nearly the entire distance. By this transfer another avenue of trade and travel is furnished the towns upon its lines free of cost, that is, without the necessity of their issuing bonds to aid in its construction.

SCOTTSVILLES' FIRST HOUSES; THE BUILDERS, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

The log cabin of Indian Allan built upon the flats in 1786, and the frame structure of Peter Sheffer, Jr., built in 1799, have been noticed in the personal sketches of those men; while the first house in the village of Scottsville, that of Isaac Scott, has been briefly described in the chapter on " Settlers prior to 1800."

The first frame dwelling in the village is still in existence, and still in use. It originally stood upon the brow of the hill, in rear of the lot now owned by Mrs. Martha Woodgate. It was a one and a half story structure, built by Doctor Augustus Bristol in 1812, and used by him as a private residence until 1816, when it was opened to the traveling public as a house of entertainment. In the early twenties the Doctor vacated the house, after which, without any change in its appearance, it was occupied by various families down to 1860, when the property came into the possession of Mr. Alexander Paul, who built the frame block now standing on the front of the lot, and removed the Bristol house to the rear of the new building, and it now forms the kitchen part of Mrs. Woodgate's residence.

Dr. Bristol and his wife came from Connecticut, settling here in 1811. They had but two children, a son Ives, and a daughter Paulina. The Doctor died in 1862. His wife, a most amiable woman, retained her cheerful disposition, her industrious habits, her interest in the current events of the day, and her love for the society of the young to the last, passing away in 1879, aged 94 years.

The oldest frame dwelling in the village that has not been changed past all recognition, is the small house next west of the Cargill Hotel. This has been remodeled internally, the smoke stack with its double fireplace removed; but its outward appearance remains practically unchanged. It was built by Abraham Hanford in 1814 and occupied by him as a family residence for six or eight years. In the early twenties he built the two story

frame house on the south side of Main Street, now occupied by L. M. Slocum as a warehouse. Mr. Hanford occupied his new dwelling for a score of years, after which it was used as the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, and as such was occupied by Rev. Linus W. Billington and Rev. Milton Buttolph. Since then uses to which this building has been converted are many and various. Mr. Hanford had a family of six children, one son and five daughters. In 1820 his boy, a little fellow of four years, fell from the bridge then in process of erection over Oatka Creek and was drowned. One daughter died in childhood; the others became the wives of Dr. Freeman Edson, Osborn Filer, Rev. William C. Wisner and Ira Carpenter. Mr. Hanford died December 17, 1845, in the 63d year of his age, while upon a business trip to Michigan.

In 1814 Dr. Freeman Edson came to the village, and upon deciding to make this his future home, began preparations for the construction of a dwelling house; and two years later, in 1816, erected on Rochester Street the frame house with its present proportions, which he continued to occupy during his life.

As first constructed its outward dress was a plainer garb than the one that now adorns it. In the early forties the cornice, window casings, corner boards and front entrance were made to conform to the style of building then in vogue. Since then, a period of more than sixty years, its outward appearance has remained nearly unchanged. The Doctor was thrice married. His first wife was Miss Judith Mason; his second Mary, eldest daughter of Abraham Hanford, and his third Mrs. Lewis Goodrich. Of his four children, Mrs. Ashel C. Finney, of Kansas City, and Rev. Dr. Hanford A. Edson, of our village, survive him. The Doctor continued his practice until he had passed the age of four score and ten years, responding to every professional call with a step firm, a form erect, the lustre of his eye undimmed, and the powers of his mind unimpaired. The Doctor was a man of positive convictions and a determined will. His professional, political and religious opinions were held with a tenacity that yielded to no opposition, and admitted of no compromise. The cause of religion, of education, of emancipation, of temperance,

and every effort the tendency of which was to elevate and improve the condition of man, found in the Doctor an earnest and zealous advocate. Dr. Edson died June 24, 1883, in the ninety second year of his age.

Wm. Haynes Hanford came to Scottsville as a clerk in his brother Abraham's store. Like his brother he was an energetic builder; not only of dwellings but of business blocks. In 1817 he erected and for six years occupied the frame house upon the north side of Main Street, that was demolished in 1891, to make room for Windom Hall. In the twenties he built and occupied the brick house west of the Catholic Church, later known as the Starkey House, and now occupied by John Frawley.

Among the business blocks erected by him were the front part of the brick store now occupied by Theodore Berry as a meat market, and the south east portion of the Dunn Brothers Block, now occupied by Joseph Stottle as a drug store, in both of which Mr. Hanford engaged in the sale of merchandise. In addition to his building and mercantile pursuits he was engaged some years in farming. He retired from active life some years before his death, which occured in 1875, in the eighty second year of his age. Mr. Hanford had a family of three children; William H., Jr., of Scottsville and Washington, D. C., Joseph P., who died at sea many years ago, and a daughter Nancy, who became the wife of Judge David K. Cartter, of Washington, D. C.

Powell Carpenter settled here in 1804, locating upon the farm now occupied by Elon L. Galusha. His first house was constructed of logs; after a few years he built a larger frame house, a portion of that now on the place. In 1820 he built the south east corner of what is now the Cargill House. This was a two story structure, 20 x 40 feet, occupying about one fourth of the space now covered by the hotel. Carpenter kept this public house a few years and was then succeeded by his son Ezra. Before Powell Carpenter left the hotel an addition of the same dimensions was added on the north, thus making the building forty feet square. The large addition upon the west was built in 1851 by E. T. Miller. When the premises came into the possession of William Ackley another story was added to the corner block, making it a

three story structure. In 1826 Mr. Carpenter, jointly with Abraham Hanford, constructed the dam and race way now in use, and in 1830 Mr. Carpenter built and operated the brick mill that was destroyed by fire in 1878. When Mr. Carpenter retired from the hotel he took possession of the Hanford House where Windom Hall now stands, and this was his family residence until his death in 1853. His wife survived him five years. They had a family of ten sons, none of whom are living.

Osborn Filer built the cobble stone store now occupied by Keys Brothers; also the cobble stone dwelling on Second Street, recently remodeled by Mr. Henry Horton.

The early brick dwellings in the village, as well as many of the brick farm houses in the eastern part of the town, were built in the decade from 1822 to 1832, with bricks that were manufactured in the village. Edward Collins laid the walls of most of the early brick houses; Daniel P. Hammond was master mechanic in the same line, at a later period. The last specimen of Hammond's handicraft before his removal to Wisconsin, being the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, erected in 1854.

GARBUTT.

The village of Garbutt, long known as Garbuttsville, takes its name from the family who first settled there. Zachariah Garbutt, his wife, three sons, John, William and Philip, and his daughters, Elizabeth and Phebe, emigrated from England to this country in 1798; stopping upon the banks of the Hudson for two years, they worked their way into the wilderness of Western New York, as far as the town of Seneca, Ontario Co., where they remained for the period of five years, during which time Mrs. Garbutt died. Their son Nicholas was born after their arrival in the United States.

In 1804 John Garbutt came to Wheatland, locating upon the north bank of the Oatka, on lot No. 48; and in the following year, Zachariah, with the remainder of his family, joined him in his new home.

In 1807, Zachariah, the father, made a tour of the western country, going as far as the Mississippi, where he was taken sick, died, and was buried upon the banks of that river. His three sons, John, William and Philip, were upon the Niagara frontier in their country's service in the war of 1814.

John Garbutt erected upon his farm east of the village a brick house, which was the family home for many years. He married a daughter of Rufus Cady and reared a family of five sons, Zachariah, Cassius, Elmer H., Volney and William F.; and three daughters, Mrs. Lucretia Robinson, Mrs. Lydia Edmunds and Mrs. Jane Harmon. Of this number Mrs. James A. Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., is the only one living. A further sketch of John Garbutt appears in the chapter on the "Farmers Library" of which he was one of the founders.

William Garbutt settled a short distance west of the village. He erected at first a log house, in which he resided some years; afterward building the commodious dwelling that now adorns the farm. He married Miss Elizabeth Dow, and had a family of eight, viz: Elizabeth, Margaret, William D., James, Phoebe, Zachariah, Robert R., and Philip.

In the Civil War of 1861 his son James was Wheatland's first offering upon his country's altar. He enlisted in Monroe County's first regiment, the old 13th, and died in his country's service. But three of William Garbutt's children survive. Philip is living upon the old homestead; while William D., and Robert R., are on farms in the immediate vicinity.

Philip Garbutt, some years after its erection, came into possession of the grist mill built by Peter Sheffer, and conducted the same for a long period; at the same time he was engaged in mining and grinding plaster, and in the sale of merchandise. At a later period, without forsaking his home industries, he was engaged in the same line of trade in the village of Mumford. Later in life he met with financial reverses, and removed to Ohio, where he died. He was held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen and for five years was their supervisor. His wife was Nancy Sheffer, the first white child born west of the Genesee River, January 20th, 1793. They had a family of six children, viz: Peter, Sheppard, Philip, John W., Ann and Phoebe. Of this number but one survives, John W., who is living in the old homestead.

Zachariah's daughter, Elizabeth, taught school in the log school house at Scottsville during the summer of 1808; afterward marrying William Reed, by whom she had a large family of boys, who became prominent residents of Wheatland and of the adjoining town of Chili.

In excavating for the foundation of the grist mill at Garbutt in 1811, the discovery was made of the vast bed of Gypsum that lay beneath the surface of the soil. It was afterward learned that this product was spread over a wide tract of territory through the center of the town. When ground the plaster was in great demand as a fertilizer of the soil, and farmers drove long distances to obtain it. A large and lucrative trade immediately sprang up. After the opening of the Genesee Valley Canal large quantities were shipped to points upon its line; and to villages upon the Erie, east and west of Rochester. The mining and manufacturing of plaster gave a great impetus to the growth of the settlement. Mechanics of various kinds flocked in; factories

were started, and the business of the village kept even pace with its increase of population. Its residents were pleased, hopeful, elated. Some of them were accused of pride, with a disposition to boast of their acquisitions; of their church privileges; of the educational advantages of their schools; of their hotel accommodations; of the wealth of their mines; of the value of their mechanical industries; and they claimed that the volume of their trade was the envy of merchants in neighboring villages.

Be this as it may, in process of time as the years passed away, a change came o'er the spirit of their dream. Their church was demolished and its timber put to an ignoble use; their schools were reduced to one, and that a primary; their hotels were converted into dwelling houses; their workshops, one by one, slowly and silently sank from sight until there was but little left to the burg except its name.

Now, however, after a slumber of two score years Garbutt has awakened to a new life, and the wheels of industry are once more in motion. It has been discovered that the virtues of gypsum are not confined to its fertilizing power, but that it is an indispensable ingredient in the manufacture of wall board and various other products for which there is a great and growing demand, and now the following establishments are located there, employing from 200 to 300 men:- The Empire Gypsum Company; The Sackett Wallboard Company; The Garbutt Gypsum Company; The Lycoming Calcining Company, and The Diamond Wall Cement Company.

Near by, at Wheatland, are The Monarch Plaster Company and the Consolidated Wheatland Plaster Company.

MUMFORD.

First known to the world as "Mc Kenzie's Corners," then from the material of which its first dwellings were constructed as "Slab City;" and later from one of its prominent and popular business men, Mr. E. H. S. Mumford, called "Mumfordville;" and finally, at the suggestion of the Post Office authorities, who were desirous of economizing in space, time and labor, the last syllable was dropped from its name and it has since been called by its present cognomen, "Mumford." Had the usual custom been followed of naming the village from its founders, it would have borne the name of Mc Kay or Mc Kenzie.

The Mc Kay brothers were of Scotch descent, though born in this country.

John Mc Kay came to Caledonia in 1803, and in the following year purchased of Charles Williamson, agent of the Pulteney Estate, the saw and grist mills he had just erected upon the outlet of the Big Spring. Three years later John was joined by his brother Robert, and together they purchased of Williamson a tract of 200 acres upon which the village of Mumford now stands, together with the water power of Spring Creek. The same year, 1806, the McKays erected upon their new purchase a saw mill; and in 1808 a small grist mill upon the site afterward occupied by the Page mill. In 1809 Robert McKay sold his half interest in the Spring Creek property to Thomas Mumford, and returning to Caledonia, engaged in selling merchandise.

THE FARMERS LIBRARY.

The Farmers Library, of Wheatland, was founded in January, 1805, and antedates every institution of the kind in Western New York.

The nucleus of this library was brought by John Garbutt on foot from the store of Myron Holly in Canandaigua. Additions were made to it until it numbered more than fifteen hundred volumes of standard works. The membership and interest in this Society increased with its years until its annual gathering for the election of officers, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, resembled a town meeting. One of the original regulations for its government was that "the library should forever be kept within two miles of the bridge over Allans Creek on Isaac Scott's farm".

The library was kept in Scottsville until 1810 when this restriction was rescinded and the library removed to Albright's Mill.

In 1816 it was taken to Garbutt, where in the store, and at private residences it has since remained, having for many years been in the custody of the Hon. Philip Garbutt.

At the time this library was established but few books could be found in the dwellings of the settlers; the issues of the daily press of the present time were unknown; the postal facilities irregular and uncertain. Under these circumstances the library was resorted to eagerly, its books perused with avidity, their contents forming the theme of family conversation and of public discussion, thus exerting a silent yet powerful influence in forming the character and shaping the destiny of those having access to its privileges;

The founders of this library were ten in number, viz: Peter Sheffer, Isaac Scott, Cyrus Douglass, James Wood, John Finch, Christopher Laybourn, John Garbutt, Francis Albright, Powell Carpenter and Nathaniel Taylor. Brief sketches of Sheffer, Scott, Douglass and Carpenter are given elsewhere.

Francis Albright came from Seneca County in 1799, locating upon lot no 27 near the center of the town. Five years later he

built upon the site afterward occupied by Hiram Smith, a small grist mill. (Noticed in the chapter on Wheatland's Flouring Mills.)

Albright was the custodian of the Library from 1810 to 1816. He was an affable, benevolent and public spirited man, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow men. In 1820 he removed to Niagara County and died there twenty years later.

John Garbutt was a shoemaker, a farmer, a surveyor and a politician. He worked at his trade, supervised his farm, surveyed many of the highways of Caledonia and Wheatland, and filled many town offices. He was Supervisor of Caledonia in 1820, before the division of the town, and Wheatlands' first Supervisor in 1821. To his influence is ascribed the change of the name of the town from Inverness to Wheatland. (Garbutt was not a Scotchman.) In 1829 he was one of Monroe's representatives in the State Legislature. He died in 1855, the semi-centennial anniversary of the library's existence.

James Wood was the first settler upon the farm now occupied by Mrs. Isaac Budlong. He was Commissioner of Highways in 1803 when the town was known as Southampton, Genesee County. In 1808 he sold his farm to Samuel Cox and removed to Chili.

John Finch was a blacksmith, the first of his calling in Scottsville. He was a man of extensive reading and of more than ordinary mental culture. Possessing colloquial powers he delighted in disputations. He was Supervisor of Caledonia in 1812 and removed to the far west in 1820.

Christopher Laybourn was the original settler upon lot 49, now owned by the heirs of Julian J. Mc Vean. His residence, a log structure, was on the south side of the highway. He was a prominent man and took an active part in all public enterprises of the day. He was Supervisor during the four years the town was known as Southampton and one year after the name was changed to Caledonia. Upon his farm in 1810 was held the first general training in this town. Companies were present from Caledonia, Scottsville, Chili and Riga. In 1811 he sold his farm to John Mc Vean, the father of David, Duncan, John and Archibald Mc Vean, and removed to the state of Illinois.

Nathaniel Taylor was a resident of Garbutt, an old bachelor. He taught school in the log house at Belcoda and married one of his pupils, a girl many years his junior. This act occasioned some adverse criticism on account of the disparity in their age. Their wedding trip was to the far west.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house erected and the first school ever taught in that portion of the state lying west of the Genesee River was in the town of Wheatland.

This house was located on the creek road north of Mumford, about one hundred rods west of the bridge that spans the Oatka at the village of Mumford. It was constructed of logs by the Scotch settlers of that locality in the year 1803. The first teacher of this school was Alexander Mc Donald, who had previously been in the employ of Charles Williamson, agent for the sale of lands belonging to the Pulteney estate. Mc Donald afterward engaged in the sale of merchandise in the village of Caledonia and died there in 1826.

The first school house erected in Scottsville was also of logs built in 1806. It was located at the south point of the triangular lot west of Brown's Grove. This house had but a brief existence, being destroyed by fire in 1808, whether from accident or design is unknown.

The first teacher in this house was John Smith, the early land surveyor of this region, the father of the late Robert and Thomas Smith. Mr. Smith's residence was on the east side of the river road a few rods south of the road leading to the Oatka Station of the Erie R. R.

Miss Elizabeth Garbutt, a daughter of Zachariah Garbutt, was Mr. Smith's successor. It was during her occupancy of the house that it was consumed. To complete the term of her engagement the school was removed to a newly erected barn upon the farm of Powell Carpenter in the western part of the village. Miss Garbutt became the wife of William Reed.

Two years after the burning of the log house a small frame school house was erected on the North road upon the farm of Reuben Heath, midway between the farm buildings and the tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R.

In 1819, this house proving inadequate to accomodate all who desired admission, the alternative was presented of either enlarging the house or of building anew.

At a public meeting called to take action upon the subject a resolution was adopted to build a house of larger dimensions, and in a more central location. The site selected was a lot on the west side of Rochester Street, opposite the present residence of Edwin A. Smith. This house was erected the following year, 1820. Among the teachers in this building were Elisha Cox, Samuel D. Simons, Wm. N. Reed, Lanklan Catana and our townsman William H. Harmon. This house was abandoned for school purposes in 1842, and converted to other use until 1862, when it was demolished.

In 1842 the east half of the brick house on East Third Street was built. Two years later No. 4, a small district in the western part of the village, was taken into No. 1, and No. 10 on the North road was divided, the western part annexed to the Garbutt district and the eastern part, including the schoolhouse, to the Scottsville district. In 1844 an addition equal in dimensions to the original structure was added on the west. The house in No. 10 was taken down, the bricks of which it was composed brought to the village and used in the construction of the walls of the addition. No. 1's house thus enlarged afforded space for a hall, a library and three large rooms to accomodate the departments of the school, proving sufficient for the wants of the district during the next quarter of a century.

In 1868 District No. 2, lying south of the Oatka, after a spirited and somewhat embittered contest, was, against the protest of its people, brought into and made a part of District No. 1. The following year the present commodious brick structure on Brown's Avenue was erected at a cost of $15,000, and the house on East Third Street sold and converted into a dwelling house. During the occupancy of the old house the school attained a high reputation, the scholars for a rapid advance in their studies and the teachers for possessing the faculty of imparting instruction to their pupils. The principals who had charge of the school in the old brick house were: Asa Baker, Carmi C. Olds, A. M. Watson,

Nathan A. Woodard, Morris W. Townsend, Alfred Mc Phail, Mr. Willey, John E. Niles, Sheppard Gleason, D. C. Rumsey, William E. Cook. Franklyn R. Garlock, Reuben Huff, Sidney A. Luce and Paraclyte Sheldon. Five of this number entered the Methodist ministry, three the profession of law, two that of medicine; one became a journalist, one enlisted and died in the service of his country, and one has never forsaken the calling of his youth but is still imparting instruction to the young. But four of the number, viz: Cook, Garlock, Huff and Luce are living. The list of lady teachers in the old house is incomplete. Among the number were: Mary Thorn, Mary J. Halsted, Ann Buttolph, Sarah Tarbox, Anna Nixon, Jerusha Clark, Sarah Allen, Alevia Burdick, Helen Hurlburt, Clarinda Chapin, Mrs. Willey, Mary J. Mc Kelvey, Minerva Cutler, Kate Kiley, Theresa Zimmerman.

The present school edifice was accepted and occupied in 1870. The first principal in the new house was a Mr. Phitts, whose term of service wasof short duration. He was followed by Mr. Comfort, whose reign was still more brief and the first year closed with the school in charge of its third principal, Arthur G. Slocum. Mr. Slocum's successors have been John N. Drake, W. C. Simpson, Isaiah Hudnut, William Carter, Elmer J. Smith, John J. Morris, George V. Jennings, S. A. Crowder, Philip B. Strong, Merrit Abell, J. T. Pangburn, F. H. Brown, B. G. Eells, and the present principal in charge, Herbert T. Comfort. Mr. Charles Goldsmith taught in the third grade in 1879-80.

Mr. Brown's administration extended over a period of sixteen years, being equal to that of the combined service of his fourteen predecessors. Messrs. Drake, Simpson, Jennings, Crowder and Pangburn are dead. Slocum is president of a college in Kalamazoo, Michigan; Carter is the present County Judge of Livingston County; Brown is at the head of a large high school at East Syracuse, N. Y.

The large addition to the present school house upon the south side of the main building, for the library and class rooms, was erected in 1898 at a cost of $5,000.

The lady teachers in the present house have been Helen Smith,

Eleanor M. Dorr, Libbie Mc Naughton, Marion E. Croft, Lizzie Wallace, Julia Dutton, Minnie Darrow, Sarah A. Clark, Harriet Gates, Sara A. Goheen, Hattie M. Sheffer, Jennie Hansey, Beulah E. Mordoff, Mary Reed, Fanny Mills, Emily Mc Nair, Leora Reed, Gertrude Willard, Mabel Wheeler, Elsie Beckwith, Emeline Moore, Lillian C. Chase, Grace Boyd, Bessie A. Hughes, Lovina W. Snyder, Abbey Comstock, Maud Wilder, Caroline Lester, Clara Henderson, Marion Barnes, Dora E. Covey, Avis L. Slocum, E. S. Boardman, Mae Tabor, Annette Weeks, Anna J. O'Brien, Anna Dailey, Frances A. Shadbolt, Maud Miller, Jessamine Chapman, Clara Grey, Ruth B. Casey, Agnes Hogan, Bertha Greene, Agnes E. Winchester and Clara Moseley.

From 1830 to 1845 Garbutt was in possession of two schools. The building opposite the store was used for the primary department, while a school for more advanced classes was held in the church building on the cemetery ground.

The few yet living who attended this latter school speak of it in the highest praise, and claim that it was unexcelled by any school in town. They name with pride the list of their instructors, viz: Zachariah Garbutt, Lanklan Catana, Alexander Mann, John D. Church, Henry J. Raymond and William H. Harmon.

That the school ranked high is unquestioned but unfortunately it was doomed to share the destiny of the hamlet in which it was located. Garbutt was then a thriving village, but a score of years later it went into a decline that it was impossible to arrest. However, now that Garbutt has renewed its activity, with the prospect of an increase in trade and population, the school will share its prosperity and may retrieve its former glory.

The first school house in the village of Mumford was a small frame structure erected in the early twenties. It was located on the west side of William Street nearly opposite the residence of William C. Page. In 1832 a one-story stone structure was erected on the north side of Dakin Street, midway between the present school building and Main Street. At first it consisted of but a single room, afterward it was enlarged and two departments created. It was in this long, low, unpretentious structure, that James B. Covey, Lanklan Catana, Samuel D. Simons, Reuben D.

Jones and the late D. D. S. Brown wielded the birchen rod, and piloted their pupils through the mazes of the multiplication table. The pupils yet living who attended school in the old stone house, cherish the memory of their instructors and speak in terms of commendation of the efficiency and thoroughness of their work.

Brown became clerk of the County of Monroe and Jones Superintendent of schools of Rochester. None of the teachers in the old stone house are living. Catana died in Wyoming County many years ago. Simons died in California; Brown in Scottsville in 1887; Jones in Rochester in 1904.

The present commodious brick school house in Mumford was erected in 1860. The residents of the village claim that the school of the present day is vastly superior to that of the olden time, that with better text books, improved methods of instruction and various new appliances, they are in possession of a school of which any village in the county might justly take pride.

Three of the teachers of the Wheatland schools became Lieutenant Governor of the State; Daniel S. Dickinson, Sanford E. Church, and Henry J. Raymond. Dickinson taught in No. 5 on the North Road at the center of the town. Church taught on the same road farther east, in what was then No. 10, in a brick house on the farm of Major John Mc Vean. Raymond taught in Garbuttsville. Dickinson was Attorney General of the State and United States Senator; Church was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; Raymond was Speaker of Assembly and Member of Congress. He founded the New York Times, an able and widely circulated journal, through the columns of which he exerted a potent influence over the legislation of the State and Nation.

Prior to the year 1843 the schools of each town were under the supervision of a board of three, elected by the people, known as "Commissioners of Common Schools." Under this law Wheatland's schools were served by the most prominent residents of the town, viz: Powell Carpenter, Theron Brown, Freeman Edson, William Garbutt, David Mc Vean, Duncan Mc Vean, E. H. S. Mumford, Elisha Harmon, Allen T. Lacy, Thomas Faulkner, Lewis Goodrich, Peter Mc Naughton and Samuel Wood.

In 1843 the system was changed to a single officer known as

" Town Superintendent of Common Schools." While this law was in operation the duties of the office were discharged by Joslyn Hutchinson, Wm. G. Lacy, D. D. S. Brown, Asher Bennett, Nathan A. Woodward and Morris W. Townsend.

In 1856 the form of government was again changed by placing all the schools in each assembly district in charge of a single officer, a " School Commissioner," who was expected to devote his entire time for their benefit. The only residents of Wheatland who have filled this office were Franklin R. Garlock, who was elected for a single term, and G. Fort Slocum, who was appointed by Judge Fuller to fill out the unexpired term of Allen J. Ketchum, deceased.

In addition to its public Schools Wheatland has been in possession of various others. In 1824 the residents of the village of Scottsville and of the surrounding country, in order to give their children the advantages of a more advanced grade of studies than were at that day taught in the common schools, by voluntary contribution purchased in the western part of the village a site and erected thereon a two-story brick building for an Academy or high school. This was placed in charge of the Rev. Dr. John Mulligan, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, a man of ability, industry and tact, and under his administration the school was well attended and attained a fair degree of success.

Mr. Mulligan's successor in the school was Joseph A. Eastman, a young lawyer, who after leaving the school practiced his profession in this village.

After the school had been in operation several years neighboring villages, which hitherto had contributed to its support, were now sustaining institutions of a similar character in their immediate vicinity, consequently the attendance decreased and the school continued to decline until the year 1832, when it was finally abandoned. The property passed into private hands and was converted to other use.

During nearly the entire time this building was used for the school it was on Sunday occupied by the Presbyterian Church Society, of this village, as a house of worship. This building of

four score years, bereft of one-half of its upper story, is still standing, retains its early name, and when mentioned by the elder residents is spoken of as the " Old Academy."

The two-story brick building at Wheatland Centre, now occupied by Frank Kingsbury, was in the early thirties built for the purpose of a high school, and used as such for the brief period of three or four years when it was discontinued. It never had as large an attendance, never acquired the reputation, and left a feebler impress upon the public mind of its existence than did its prototype, the Scottsville Academy.

In the spring of the year 1846 upon the farm of General Rawson Harmon, now occupied by Wm. H. Garbutt, was started what was advertised as the " Western New York Agricultural School." The proprietors and faculty of this institution were Lee and Harmon. Professor Daniel Lee, editor of the " Genesee Farmer," an agricultural paper published in Rochester, N. Y., was to have charge of the theoretical part, while Harmon was to give instruction in the practical work of plowing and sowing, of reaping and mowing so effectually that a class of scientific agriculturalists could be graduated each year. The expense to the pupil for room, board and tuition was one hundred dollars per year. About twenty pupils were in attendance during the summer of '46. The future prospects of the school were not encouraging and application was made to the Legislature for an appropriation in its behalf, which failed to receive favorable action. The State was then asked to take possession of the school making it a State institution. This request was also declined and in the spring of 1847 the school was removed to Ellwanger & Barry's nurseries, south of Rochester, Mr. Barry taking the position vacated by Gen. Harmon. But this plant was of too feeble a growth to bear transplanting. The rich nursery soil when applied to the culture of this institution, was found to have no advantage over a Wheatland farm. The first frost of Autumn put an end to its existence.

In addition to those mentioned, Wheatland has had various primary, select and parochial schools, which probably answered the purpose of organization, but all of which were local in character and influence.

These schools in our town have ceased to exist, for the simple reason that there is no longer any occasion for their existence, while the public schools, not only of Wheatland, but of the State at large, have from year to year steadily grown in strength and efficiency, and are occupying a higher and more exalted position than at any former period of their history.

CHURCHES.

The first church organization in Wheatland and the first in the territory lying between the Genesee and Niagara Rivers was formed in the log school house upon the Creek Road March 4th, 1805. Duncan Mc Pherson, Donald Anderson and Donald Mc Kenzie were elected ruling elders. Rev. Jedediah Chapman, of Geneva, officiated. It was of Presbyterian denomination. (See Hotchkin's History of Western New York, pp 78 & 79.) Two years later, when this society got ready to erect a house of worship, it was located in the village of Caledonia.

BELCODA.

The " Baptist Church of Wheatland, " located at Belcoda, was organized in 1811 with twelve members, viz: Rawson Harmon, Jirah Blackmer, Benjamin Irish, Andrew G. Cone, Henry Martin, Lydia Harmon, Mary Martin, William Lacy, William Welch, Joseph Douglass, Joseph and Polly Tucker. Their first elder was Rev. Solomon Brown and they worshiped in a log school house. The date of the erection of their first frame church is uncertain, probably about 1820. It was built in the old style with square pews and an high pulpit.

In 1845 the church edifice was remodeled, its pews and desk conforming to modern usage. When completed, but before rededication, it was destroyed by fire. By this calamity, though severe, the people were not disheartened, but going immediately at work soon placed upon the old foundation a new edifice.

For two score years after its organization this society increased in membership and in wealth until it became one of the strongest connected with that denomination. The erection of the Baptist churches in the villages of Mumford and Clifton in 1852 drew heavily upon the membership of the Mother Church and from this period it went into a rapid decline. Services were held at irregular intervals and finally ceased altogether. After remaining idle for some years the church edifice was sold to a neighboring farmer, taken down and removed.

Elder Solomon Brown's successors in charge of the Belcoda Church were Eli Stone, Aristarchus Willy, Horace Griswold, John Middleton, Daniel Eldridge, Gibbon Williams, H. K. Stimson, William W. Everts, Austin Harmon and supplies from the Rochester Theological Seminary.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WHEATLAND.

Mrs. Isaac Scott, who settled here in 1790, stated in after life that she resided here ten years before she had an opportunity to attend any religious service. In the opening years of the Nineteenth Century occasional services were held in private residences, in a new barn, or in any vacant room that could be had. Upon the completion of the school house on the west side of Rochester Street south of Alexander Hannah's residence in 1820, the Presbyterians and Methodists held union meetings in that building as supplies could be obtained.

In March 1822 in this school house was formed the "First Presbyterian Society of Wheatland" with eleven members. Isaac I. Lewis, Freeman Edson, John Colt, Daniel Van Antwerp and Philip Garbutt were elected Elders. Its first Board of Trustees were Clark Hall, Abraham Hanford, Isaac I. Lewis, Stephen Warren and Ebenezer Skinner.

Upon the completion of the Academy building on Caledonia Avenue in 1824 they occupied that structure as a house of worship, the Rev. Dr. Mulligan, their pastor, divided his time between the Academy building and the new church in Garbuttsville. (This Garbuttsville Church was situated on the hill where the cemetery is; it was afterward used as a School house and torn down about 1856.)

This arrangement continued until 1831 when the Society erected a frame structure 42 x 54 feet on Second Street facing south, at the Northern end of Church Street, before Brown's Avenue was opened.

The pastors who ministered to the spiritual wants of the Society while worshiping in the school house on Rochester Street, and in the Academy building (perhap not in the order named) were Chauncey Cook, John Mulligan, William F. Carry, Alvin Parmlee and Jacob Hart.

The Society occupied their first church edifice for twenty-five years. On Sunday afternoon February 3, 1856, it was consumed by fire.

The pastors of the Society during this period were Lewis Cheeseman, Eli S. Hunter, Selden Haynes, Linus W. Billington, Milton Buttolph and Dugald D. McColl.

Immediately after the fire the Society accepted the offer of the Methodist Episcopal Society to join them in worship until the completion of a house of their own. This arrangement was entered into and carried out through the year to the satisfaction of both parties. Meantime work upon the present house of worship was pushed with vigor and completed the following Spring, and on May 7th, 1857, it was dedicated. The following have served as pastors since the occupancy of the present church edifice: Dugald D. McColl, Thomas A. Weed, D. H. Laverty, G. B. F. Hallock, Edward Bristol and the present occupant, Dwight L. Parsons.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTTSVILLE.

In the year 1838 for some real or fancied grievance the pastor, two of the elders and nearly forty members withdrew from the First Presbyterian Church of Wheatland and formed the First Presbyterian Church of Scottsville. John Colt, Isaac I. Lewis, Jonathan or John ? P. Sill and Warren Smith were elected elders. This society built and worshiped in the front part of the building yet standing upon the west side of Church Street, and occupied as a produce warehouse by J. C. McVean, Jr. After a separate existence of twenty-one years these two Presbyterian bodies were reunited in 1859.

The pastors of this church were Lewis Cheeseman, Edwin Bronson, Richard McKay, Henry R. Doolittle and John Jones.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTTSVILLE.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of Scottsville, though not the first to perfect a church organization, yet was the first to erect a church edifice in the village. They continued to occupy the school house on Rochester Street until 1828 depending upon

chance supplies to fill the pulpit. In 1827 a church organization was formed and Rev. John Copeland called as their first pastor, and the following were elected trustees, Joel Hunter, Henry Tarbox, John Harroun, Jonathan Babcock, and John Grunendike.

It was voted to build a church of brick 32 x 44 feet, on the east side of Church Street. The following year, 1828, this was accomplished at an expense of $2,000.00. Powell Carpenter, Dr. E. G. Munn and Joseph Cox, none of whom were members of the Society, were liberal contributers to the erection fund and in the year of its building the two first named were members of the Board of Trustees. The first public service held in the new house was in February 1829.

In 1870, under the superintendence of Rev. E. S. Furman, the church edifice was thoroughly remodeled, an extension to its length was added to the east, new entrances were made in front, the gallery was removed, the floor was raised three feet, it was reseated, stained glass windows were installed, and a new desk, making it essentially a new structure, at a cost of but little over $3,000.00.

Mr. Copeland's successors down to the year 1840 (perhaps not in the order here given) were James Hemingway, John Weiley, Benijah Williams, Dr. Bartlett, Orrin F. Comfort, and Seymour A. Baker. The following is a list of pastors from 1841 to date:

J. B. Langdon	1841.	E. S. Furman	'64, '68 & '69.
O. F. Comfort	1842.	Griffin Smith	1867.
A. D. Wilber	1843.	John A. Copeland	'70, '85, & '86.
Chauncy S. Baker	'44, '65, & '66.	Samuel Millard	1871.
James Durham	1845.	George W. Coe	1872.
W. B. Slaughter	1846.	O. B. Sparrow	'73, & '74.
E. M. Buck	1847.	J. W. Sanborn	1875.
Geo. W. Terry	'48 & '49.	Thomas E. Bell	'76, '77 & '78.
Hiram H. Hood	1850.	H. Vosburg	'79 & '80.
John H. Wallace	1851.	G. W. Kittenger	1881.
Thomas W. Eaton	'52 & '53.	W. S. Tuttle	1882.
D. B. Lawton	1854.	J. V. Lowell	'83 & '84.
W. C. Willing	1855.	L. D. Chase	'87 to '91.

S. C. Smith	'56 & '57.	T. F. Parker	'92 & '93.
Samuel Luckey	1858.	G. S. Robinson	'94, '95 & '96.
Charles Eddy	'59 & '60.	G. W. Gibson	'97 to 1901.
David Nichols	1861.	J. B. Arnold	1902, '03 & '04
George Markham	1862.	R. W. Copeland	1905 to '07.
S. C. Church	1863.		

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

During the first decade of the Nineteenth Century there settled in the eastern part of Wheatland many families, members of a religious body known among themselves as Friends, but by world's people called Quakers. They met at first for worship in private houses, but receiving accessions to their number by families moving in, they in 1820 erected a frame meeting house on the south road east of Thomas Stokoe's place. They worshiped together in perfect harmony until 1827 when a man named Elias Hicks came preaching a new doctrine. His views were accepted by one-half of the Society and rejected by the other. A separation took place, those who adhered to the old faith withdrew and built a stone meeting house farther east, near the River Road. Both parties retained the name of "Friends" but by outsiders were designated as the Orthodox and the Hicksites.

In 1852 the Orthodox removed to the road farther south, building a frame house near Frank Cox's, while the Hicksites moved into the stone house just vacated. Meetings were held with more or less regularity by both societies for a series of years, but it was apparent to a casual observer that their existence was but a question of time. It was noticeable that their congregations were composed almost wholly of middle aged and elderly people. The young were absent, somehow they had learned that in the matter of dress there were more attractive colors than drab; some had acquired the habit of attending meetings where music was a part of the service (sometimes the better part) and where the wearing of a red ribbon was not regarded as a mortal sin.

The demise of these societies was so gradual and so quiet that it would be difficult to fix the date of their departure. Let no one infer from their extinction that the lives of their members

were spent in vain. Far from it. Their sterling integrity, their habits of industry and economy, their love of freedom and justice, have left an impression not only upon their descendants but upon every one with whom they came in contact.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTTSVILLE.

Scottsville's youngest church organization, Grace Episcopal Church, was formed in St. Joseph's Hall January 12th, 1885. Rev. Henry Anstice presiding, the following vestry were elected: Wardens: Selden S. Brown, S. Hobart Dorr; Vestrymen: D. D. S. Brown, James H. Kelly, James B. Lewis, Homer L. S. Hall, M. C. Mordoff, G. Fort Slocum and Seward Scofield.

D. D. S. Brown's offer of a site for a church upon Brown's Avenue was accepted May 14th, 1885; ground broken for the church edifice June 1, 1885; corner stone laid June 27, 1885; church edifice completed same year, 1885; first Sunday service December 18, 1885; church edifice consecrated July 25, 1891. The following have served as rectors: J. Dudley Ferguson, Dr. James Roy, Francis Gould, Arthur Davies and Richard C. Searing.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF SCOTTSVILLE.

In 1841-42 the Catholics residing in Scottsville and vicinity, desirous of having some place of worship, rented the brick house east of and adjoining their present church for that purpose. Services were at first held one Sabbath in each month, priests from Rochester usually officiating. Their rooms proved too contracted to accomodate all who desired to attend and in 1843 Patrick Rafferty and his associates purchased the property they were occupying with the view of erecting thereon a suitable church edifice. Work, however, upon this project was delayed. Ten years elapsed before ground was broken for this purpose. The corner stone was laid by Bishop Timon August 15, 1853, and the foundation wall completed. The following year the walls were reared and the edifice, 40 x 80 feet, so far completed that services were held therein. The addition in rear of the church, 20 x 30 feet, was built during the pastorate of Father O'Donohue. Following are the names of those who have administered to the

wants of the parish, viz: Edward O'Connor, 1848; Michael Walsh, 1849; James McGlew, 1852; Richard J. Story, 1856; J. V. O'Donohue, 1858; M. J. Loughlin, 1868; S. A. Mahar, 1869; E. J. McDonald, 1870; L. J. Miller, 1871; J. J. Buckley, 1872; M. M. Meagher, 1873; M. T. Madden, 1874; T. L. Rossiter, 1877; G. J. Eisler, 1881; and the present priest in charge, Rev. L. A. Lambert, 1890.

Father Lambert's service in point of time exceeds that of any of his predecessors, covering a period of seventeen years.

BEULAH.

"In 1798 a company of emigrants from Perthshire, Scotland, emigrated to America, landing at New York and coming as far west as Johnstown, Montgomery County, halted there to determine on some permanent location. Mr. Williamson, (agent for an English land company,) hearing of the arrival of his Countrymen, made a journey to see them. He found them poor in purse but rich in courage, perseverance and industry. He offered them a favorite location in the neighborhood of the Big Springs, now Caledonia -- land at $3.00 per acre payable in wheat at 6 shillings per bushel. In March 1799, while there was yet sleighing the Scotch adventurers came from Johnstown to the Big Springs."

The foregoing is a quotation from the "History of the Pioneer Settlement of Phelps and Gorhams' Purchase and Morris' Reserve," etc by O. Turner.

In the fall of the same year they were joined by their countrymen, John Mc Vean, John Mc Pherson, John Anderson and Duncan Anderson, all single men but Mc Vean, and the next year they were joined by Donald Mc Pherson, Donald Anderson, Alexander Thompson and their families. These whose names have been given, crossed the ocean in the same ship and were the ancestors of the congregation of Beulah Church. All these men without exception were agriculturists and they settled in the Valley of Allan's Creek between Mumford and Le Roy, where the combination of stream, forest and rocky hillside was to them the counterpart of their native Highland Glens.

For the first fifty years of the nineteenth century these families and their descendants, with others who came later, attended the stone church in Caledonia, but when the church building was outgrown by the increase in population, a colony was formed in the northwestern section of the settlement and the church was built in 1851 during the pastorate of the Rev. Donald Mc Laren of the Stone Church in Caledonia. He presented the new church with a Bible bearing the following inscription on the fly-leaf: "To the Associate Reformed Congregation to worship in the

House of God at Beulah, still forming a part of the flock which I have in charge, in token of my gratitude for their uniform kindness to me, of my great affection for them in the Lord, and my cordial acquiescence in their contemplated organization as a distinct church, I present this Bible on the day on which this House was first opened for public worship. Donald C. Mc Laren. Caledonia, January 1, 1852."

At its dedication the church was named Beulah Church by Captain Thomas Faulkner. It was a name of good omen as there never has been a quarrel in the church since it was organized. It has numbered over twenty families of the Mc Pherson clan, beside McMartins, McVeans, Menzies, Mallocks, Walkers, Brodies, Blues, Campbells, Andersons, Tennents, Christies, Hebbards, Vallances and Murrays. The church has produced one doctor of divinity, Rev. S. J. Mc Pherson, of Lawrenceville, N. J., two lawyers, Judge Hebbard and Herbert Menzie of Rochester, still land owners in Beulah, six physicians, Dr. R. J. Menzie of Caledonia and five physicians of the Mc Pherson name, four of whom are living.

Fifty years of prosperity and usefulness were allotted to this organization which still exists but is greatly reduced in numbers by deaths and removals. The Scotch Emigration of 1800 seems to have given place to that from Ireland half a Century later.

POST OFFICES.

Although Wheatland was early settled it was late in acquiring postal facilities. For many years while Canandaigua was in receipt of a weekly mail from the east, there was no post office or post route west of that village. Mail destined for this locality was obtained at irregular and uncertain intervals, by persons who were called to the county seat by business or court duty. In 1812 a semi-weekly mail route was established from Canandaigua to Batavia and a post office opened at Caledonia.

For the next eight years mail for Scottsville was obtained by chance opportunity, or by sending a boy on horseback to Caledonia for it. In 1820 a post office was opened in Scottsville and a tri-weekly mail route established from Rochester to York, Livingston Co., the mail going up and returning upon alternate days. At a later period, for a brief time, a four horse mail coach ran over this line but was soon discontinued.

In 1853 upon the completion of the Erie R. R. between Rochester and Avon, a daily mail was received at the Scottsville Station from the former city, and in 1874 when the cars commenced running from Rochester to Le Roy, upon the State Line Road, a morning and evening mail was received, an arrangement which continued until recently. At the present time five mails arrive and depart daily and two Rural Free Delivery Routes start from the Scottsville office.

Below is a list of the Wheatland offices, the names of the Post Masters and the dates of their commissions:

SCOTTSVILLE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

Established.	Freeman Edson,	May 20, 1820.
	Ira Carpenter,	Oct. 19, 1829.
	Wm. G. Lacy,	Apr. 19, 1849.
	Dyer D. S. Brown,	Apr. 10, 1853.
	David B. Lewis,	Sept. 29, 1855.
	Benjamin B. Carpenter,	Sept. 29, 1860.
	Otto Bennett,	Mar. 14, 1861.

	John Croft,	Dec. 22, 1871.
	Earll H. Slocum,	Aug. 12, 1875.
	Otto Bennett,	Dec. 14, 1877.
	Earll H. Slocum,	Jan. 20, 1878.
	Otto Bennett,	Jan. 29, 1880.
	Bridget Scanlan,	May 13, 1886.
	Earll H. Slocum,	June 16, 1890.
	Robert Walsh,	Apr. 7, 1894.
	William Purcell,	Apr. 11, 1898.

WHEATLAND, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

Established.	Clark Hall,	Apr. 5, 1826.
	Benjamin Bissell,	Sept. 7, 1847.
	John Murdock,	Sept. 18, 1848.
Discontinued.		Sept. 20, 1858.

MUMFORD, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

Established.	Duncan Mc Naughton,	June 20, 1844.
	Renselear N. Havens,	June 9, 1849.
	Duncan Mc Naughton,	July 15, 1853.
	James Mc Queen,	Mar. 14, 1860.
	Harriet E. Maynard,	May 7, 1872.
	Ezra A. Price,	May 25, 1877.
	Charles Mc Naughton,	Mar. 20, 1882.
	Chester D. Woodard,	Nov. 9, 1885.
	John E. Harvey,	Sep. 15, 1889.
	William Buckley,	1893.
	James Freeman,	June 11, 1897.

GARBUTT, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

Established.	Harlan P. Wheeler,	May 3, 1880.
	Ezra Price,	June 22, 1882.
	Duncan Mc Queen,	June 21, 1883.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL CHANGES.

In 1789 (the year of Sheffer's settlement here) Ontario County, taken from Montgomery, was organized. It included within its border all territory of the state lying west of the pre-emption line, one mile east of Geneva. Eight years later, in 1797, that portion of Ontario lying west of the Genesee was organized as the town of Northampton. The first election in the new town was held April 4th, 1797 at the Allan Cabin on the flats, then occupied by Peter Sheffer, Jr. Josiah Fish was elected Supervisor. The other officers were Eli Granger, Peter Sheffer, Joseph Morgan, Jeremiah Olmsted, Gideon King, Hinds Chamberlain, Simon King, Christopher Dugan and Isaac Scott. These men all resided within the radius of a mile from the river, but were scattered from Canawaugus to the Lake. Four were from King's, later "Hanford's Landing," three from Scottsville, and one each from Dugan's Creek, Chili line and mouth of Black Creek.

It will be noticed that Rochester is unrepresented in this list but it had a valid excuse. It was more than fifteen years after this election was held before Rochester was given a place on the map.

Some idea of the density of population in different localities may be inferred from the statement that in the war of 1814 what now constitutes the town of Wheatland was, upon twenty-four hours notice able to send seventy-five men to Niagara for the defense of Fort Erie, while the town of Gates, which included that portion of Rochester lying west of the River, could muster only one-half of that number to defend the mouth of the Genesee from the threatened attack of the British fleet commanded by Commodore Sir James Yeo.

In 1800 the first state tax was levied upon property west of the Genesee. The tax roll contains but one hundred and fifty names including land companies and non-residents. The following names from the roll were living in this immediate vicinity, viz:

Hinds Chamberlain, Christopher Dugan, Cyrus Douglass, Elisha Farwell, George Goodhue, Reuben Heath, Christopher Laybourn, Joseph Morgan, John Mc Naughton, Stephen Peabody, Peter Sheffer, Isaac Scott and Jacob Schoonover.

The town of Northampton remained a part of Ontario County for five years, during which time its residents went to Canandaigua, the county seat, to discharge jury duty, to place on record the transfer of property and to procure what mail might be in the Post Office for persons living in this locality.

In 1802 Genesee County, with Batavia as the county seat, was organized. Its boundaries were identical with those of the town of Northampton, (then a part of Ontario County,) which it replaced. Its territory was divided into four towns. A line was run due west from the Genesee Rapids - the line that now separates Chili and Riga from Gates and Ogden. The Eastern territory north of this line retained the name of Northampton while the eastern portion south of the line was called Southampton. The northwestern portion became the town of Batavia, while the name Leicester was given to the southwestern part.

The first panel of Grand Jurors summoned in Genesee County contains the following names from that part of Southampton now known as Wheatland, viz: Elisha Farwell, Peter Sheffer, Hugh Mc Dermit and John Mc Naughton.

The following is from the Court Record on file in the Clerk's Office of Genesee County:

"(Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y.
Court Com. Pleas, June term, 1810.)

Application of John Garbutt, William Reed and William Armstrong praying to be admitted as naturalized citizens of the United States, having been residents of this state the required length of time.

Application granted by Court of Common Pleas of Genesee County June 12, 1810."

In 1806 the name of the town was changed from Southampton to Caledonia, and thus remained until the formation of the counties

of Monroe and Livingston in 1821, when an east and west line was drawn through Caledonia and that portion lying south of the line, retaining its old name, was taken into Livingston County, while the part lying north of the line, first as Inverness but sixty days later by an act of the Legislature changed to Wheatland, was taken into Monroe County.

The first town meeting in Wheatland was held at the public house of Powell Carpenter in Scottsville, April 3d, 1821, when the following officers were elected: John Garbutt, Supervisor; Levi Lacy, Town Clerk; William Reed, Jirah Blackmer and William Garbutt, Assessors; Thomas Stokoe, Collector; Rawson Harmon and Peter Sheffer, Overseers of the Poor; Joseph Cox, Clark Hall and Ephraim Blackmer, Commissioners of Highways; Freeman Edson, Thomas Lowry and Jirah Blackmer, Commissioners of Common Schools; George Wood, Sylvester Harmon and Peter Mc Pherson, Inspectors, and Caleb Calkins and Chester Savage, Constables.

COUNTY AND STATE OFFICES FILLED BY WHEATLAND MEN.

In 1840 William Garbutt was a presidential elector. Wheatland has furnished the County with two clerks, D. D. S. Brown 1859 to 1862, and Henry D. Mc Naughton 1883 to 1886; and two County Treasurers, Samuel Scofield 1864 to 1867, and Alexander Mc Vean 1879 to 1894. In 1906 Selden S. Brown was elected Surrogate for a term of six years.

The Third Assembly District of Monroe County has been represented in the Legislature by John Garbutt in 1829; John Mc Vean in 1845; Elisha Harmon in 1849 and 1850; Volney P. Brown in 1870 and 1871; Philip Garbutt in 1884 and 1885 and Isaac W. Salyerds in 1901 and 1902; while the 29th Senatorial district, then comprising the counties of Monroe and Orleans, was represented by Donald Mc Naughton in 1888 to 1892.

OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.

That the residents of Wheatland have ever been actuated by a spirit of patriotism is manifest by the voluntary tender of their services upon every occasion when their country has required defenders.

At the time of the separation of the American Colonies from Great Britain, Western New York was peopled only by the Seneca Indians. The few soldiers of the American Revolution whose remains lie mouldering in the cemetery at Belcoda, removed to this locality from the east after the close of that struggle. They are eight in number, viz: Rev. Solomon Brown, William Bingham, John Joslin, Rufus Hibbard, Comfort Smith, Samuel Stanhope, Israel Merriman and John Toms. The remains of Joseph Morgan were interred in the neglected cemetery on the River Road, a few rods north of the town line.

The remains of Reuben Heath, a Soldier of the Revolution who fought at Bunker Hill, Roxbury Neck and Charlestown, Mass., in 1775, are buried in Lot No. 170, in Oatka Cemetery at Scottsville. He was from New Hampshire and was a member of Captain Hezekiah Hutchins' Company, of Colonel James Reed's Regiment. He was one of the early settlers in Wheatland. (See " Settlers prior to 1800. ")

WAR OF 1812 - 1814.

Upon the breaking out of hostilities between our Country and Great Britain in the War of 1812 - 1814, the settlers upon the northern frontier were kept in a state of anxiety and alarm by the repeated attacks of the enemy upon Sacketts Harbor, Oswego and Buffalo.

One Sabbath morning in August 1814 a message was received from Niagara stating that Fort Erie, opposite Black Rock, then in possession of the American forces, was threatened with an attack and soliciting immediate aid. This dispatch was read from the pulpit at the morning service of the Baptist Society, then worshiping in the log school house at Belcoda, and notice given that those who were willing to volunteer in the Fort's defense were requested to meet that afternoon at Garbuttsville.

Incredible as it may appear this call was responded to by seventy-five men, being nearly the entire adult, able-bodied male population of the territory now embraced within the borders of Wheatland. On the following morning, without effecting a company organization, but with such arms as could be collected, they set out on their march to Buffalo. On September 1st they were enrolled and accepted in the service of the United States.

COMPANY ROLL.

Captain,	Levi Lacy.
Lieutenant,	Ward Smith.
Ensign,	Timothy Doty,
Sergeants,	John Garbutt. Ephraim Blackmer. P. W. Cady. William Gray.
Corporals,	Robert Budd. Thomas Armstrong. Ephraim Lacy. Hull Case. Jonathan Harris.

Musicians, John Harmon, fifer.
Nathaniel Cobb, drummer.

PRIVATES.

Nathan Bassett.
Ambrose Killam.
Alpha Wheeler.
Isaac Grant.
Amasa Johnson.
Hezekiah Higby.
Reuben Jacquith.
Abram B. T. Grant.
Reuben Hurlburt.
John Kelsa.
Stephen Peabody.
Daniel North.
William Cox.
Daniel Van Antwerp.
Henry Gilman.
Joshua Howell.
James Lewis.
John M. Goodhue.
Reuben Hulbertson.
Wm. P. Pentland.
Jirah Blackmer.
Bela Armstrong.
Ezra Carpenter.
Timothy Jackson,
Jonathan Webb.
Asa Jacquith.
Philander Higby.
Caleb Calkins.
Andrew G. Cone.
Joseph Shadock.
Aaron Usher.
Rawson Harmon, Jr.
Thomas Shadbolt.
Andrew Grey.
Hugh Seeds.
Ezra Brewster.
John Johnson.
Harvey Guthrie.
Martin Sage.
Philip Garbutt.
William Johnson.
William Darling.
James Jones.
Theron Brown.
Ezra T. Cone.
Jonathan Babcock.
William Steadman.
Thubal Lamb.
Thomas E. Fletcher.
Abram Sweet.
William Garbutt.
Daniel Grant.
Benjamin Warren.
Daniel Hetzler.
Jason Peirce.
Charles Killam.
George Hetzler.
Harley Hugh Sage.
Stephen G. Peabody.
George F. Hetzler.

This company participated in the successful defense made to the attack upon the Fort September 23d, 1814. William Garbutt and Stephen Guy Peabody were wounded. Peabody and one other were made prisoners, taken to Montreal, and held in confinement six months, when they were released and returned to their homes. The members of the company were afterward granted by the Government a warrant entitling them to 160 acres of public land and at a later period the surviving members were granted a pension.

At this period, 1812 - 1814, Wheatland was a part of the town of Caledonia. That the foregoing list is composed almost exclusively of Wheatland residents is accounted for by the fact that

another company was raised in Caledonia, commanded by Captain Robert Mc Kay, under whom those living in the vicinity of the Big Spring enlisted.

THE PATRIOT WAR, 1837 - 1838.

The Scottsville Artillery Company.

In 1819 or 1820 an Artillery company was organized in the village of Scottsville, a six pound field piece being furnished them by the State. Isaac I. Lewis, Simeon Sage, Abner Cushman, George Ensign, Daniel P. Hammond and Francis X. Beckwith were successively commandants of the company.

During the trouble between our Country and Canada known as the " Patriot War " this company, then under the command of Captain F. X. Beckwith, was ordered by the Governor to Buffalo to aid in protecting that portion of our frontier. The company left Scottsville the last of December, 1837, via Rochester, where they took passage on open or platform cars on the Tonawanda Railroad, then just opened for business. It was a rough, bleak winter day, the wind sharp and piercing. Six hours were consumed in making the trip to Batavia, arriving there after dark, cold, tired and hungry. As Batavia was then the western terminus of railroad transportation, the company marched from there to Buffalo. While upon the lines they performed camp and guard duty and after an absence of six weeks were discharged and returned to their homes.

There is no roster of this company in existence. The Adjutant General's office at the State Capitol contains no record of it. The following list of thirty-three names out of the forty who obeyed the call were furnished from memory by Captain Beckwith and Hugh Mc Vean.

OFFICERS.		MUSICIANS.	
Captain,	Francis X. Beckwith.	Fife Major,	Mark Hammond.
1st. Lieut.	John Hammond.		
2nd. "	James F. Beckwith.	Fifers,	Theodore Wilber.
1st. Serjeant.	Samuel Welch.		Chester Keys.
2nd. "	Gilbert T. Whitney.		
3rd. "	James Wells.	Drummers,	John Wilber.
4th. "	Paul Austin.		Jasper Buck.

PRIVATES.

Hugh Mc Vean.	James Savage.	Samuel Wood.
William Rogers.	Henry Vosburg.	John Whitney.
John Johnson.	Mace Lard.	James Salter.
William Stewart.	Roger Austin.	Erastus West.
Archibald Robinson.	William Huff.	John A. Barker.
Ezekiel Lard.	George Lampson.	Henry Tarbox.
Price Springstead.	Caleb Peirce.	James Cox.

The County of Monroe was represented in the Patriot War by a battalion of Artillery consisting of four companies, commanded by Colonel Joseph Wood, viz:

Rochester,	Captain Evan Evans.
Brighton,	" Amos Soper.
Penfield,	" Franklin Robb.
Scottsville,	" Francis X. Beckwith.

The members of the Scottsville company were in after years rewarded by the General Government for their services by the presentation to each of a warrant good for forty acres of public land.

THE SECOND FLORIDA WAR, 1835 - 1842.

One resident of Wheatland took part in the Second Florida War against the Seminole Indians. This was Peter Sullivan who served five years in the Regular Army, in Co. G, 8th U. S. Infantry. He enlisted April 25, 1839 and was honorably discharged April 24, 1844. He will be remembered by many of the older people of Scottsville by his erect military bearing.

THE MEXICAN WAR, 1846.

Wheatland's sole representative in the war with Mexico in 1846 was Peter Clark, of Scottsville, N. Y. He enlisted in Captain Caleb Wilder's Company of Rochester, the only one raised in the county for that struggle. He came out of that contest without a scratch, was honorably discharged, and returned to his home. Fifteen years afterward he enlisted in the Old 13th, the first regiment raised in the County of Monroe for the preservation of the Union, and was killed in the Battle of Fredericksburg December 13th, 1862.

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861 - 1865.

In the war for the perpetuity of the Union there was no distinct company organization in the town and yet there were nearly two hundred men who responded to the several calls for volunteers. These men went into every branch of the service, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and the Navy, the greater part enlisting before large bounties were offered as an inducement. Of this number twenty were killed in battle or on picket duty; twenty-one were wounded; twenty-two were taken prisoners, of whom nine died in Rebel prisons; fourteen died in hospitals, while several who returned to their homes died from the effect of wounds, or from disease contracted while in the service.

Five or six boys, born and reared in this town but absent when hostilities broke out, enlisted where they then were, but considered themselves as residents of Wheatland and have requested that their names appear in this list, a request that has been complied with. The following list is imperfect but is as near correct as it was possible to obtain. All were in N. Y., Regiments except where otherwise noted.

Armstrong, Daniel	8th Cavalry	Shot on picket duty.
Annis, Martin V. B.	Reynold's Battery.	
Annis, Myron	" "	Wounded at Antietam & died from effect of wound.
Annis, Albert	Mack's Rifle "	
Anthony, Peter B.	4th Artillery.	
Brown, D. D. S.	Paymaster	Army of the Cumberland.
Brown, David	4th Heavy Art.	In Soldiers Home.
Blair, James	8th Cavalry	Died in Andersonville Prison.
Blackburn, Lowry	4th Artillery	Soldiers Home.
Barry, Patrick	4th "	
Bissell, Frank	1st Cavalry.	
Beckwith, Wm. L.	13th Infantry	Wounded & in prison.
Beckwith, Charles	4th Artillery	Wounded.
Beckwith, James	4th "	

Burbridge, John	44th Infantry	Wounded, Bull Run.
Bostwick, O. R. B,	Sharp Shooter	Capt. Grey Unattached.
Bieford, George W,	28th Inf.	
Butler, Hector A.	Sharp Shooter.	

Cone, Charles H.	13th Infantry	Killed in Wilderness.
Croft, Ralph	108th "	" at Gettysburg.
Croft, J. Summerfield	26th Artillery.	
Childs, George	Independent Batt'y.	
Chapman, Joseph	8th Cavalry.	
Catt, Robert	140th Infantry	Died in hospital.
Cates, George	140th "	Died Annapolis Hospital.
Clark, Peter	13th "	Killed at Fredericksburg.
Clark, John	108th "	
Clark, James H.	108th "	Wounded Antietam.
Clark, Patrick	4th Artillery	
Cox, Edward H.	8th Cavalry	Wounded Beverly Ford.
Cox, Bryce A.	108th Infantry.	
Chapin, Horace	140th "	Killed Petersburg.
Cook, Thomas	U. S. Navy.	
Cook, Matthew	108th Infantry	Left without leave.
Cowman, John	20th Mack's Battery.	
Cook, William	108th Infantry.	
Cain, Peter	4th Artillery	Died in hospital.
Cameron, Hugh B.	18th Battery.	
Carson, Joseph	3d N. Y. Cavalry.	
Cronin, Albert H.	Normal School Co.	Wounded Antietam.
Carmell, John	108th Infantry	Died July 4th, 1897.

De Forest, George	108th Infantry	Wounded Fredericksburg.
Deitrick, Darius	108th "	Killed Gettysburg.
Dunn, Patrick	4th Artillery	Died May 2d, 1875.
Deitz, George	4th "	Prisoner Ream's Station.
Deitz, Frederick	Reynold's Batt'y	Wounded Wilderness.
Deitz, Henry W.	8th Cavalry	Died Fort Mc Gregor.
Doris, Daniel	4th Artillery	Died in hospital.

Estes, James B.	16th Artillery	Died Fort Mc Gregor, July, 1864.
Eno, Thomas	U. S. Navy	
Eastman, Frederick	Normal School Co.	Died in hospital.
Eastwood, Elias		Left without permission.
Earl, Henry	Regular Army	
Francis, John R.	13th Infantry	Discharged - reinstated 4th Artillery.
Foley, Michael	8th Cavalry	
Fitzgerald, John	8th "	
Fitzgerald, Michael	4th Artillery	Prisoner Ream's Station.
Falkner, Patrick	140th Infantry	Left service.
Furman, George T.	4th Artillery	Prisoner.
Ford, John	1st "	
Ford, Thomas	Regular Army	Andersonville Prison.
Garbutt, James	13th Infantry	Died Georgetown Hospital.
Gillson, James	3d Cavalry	
Gleason, Shepard	13th Infantry	Promoted to Lt. Col. 25th Inf. died while on march.
Grey, David B.	13th "	
Graner, John J.	108th "	Died Sept. 7, 1897.
Gleason, Frank	4th Artillery	
Guthrie, Andrew	8th Cavalry	Wounded at Petersburg.
Glennon, Patrick R.	13th Infantry	Killed in battle.
Golden, Thomas	26th Battery	
Graham, Alexander	140th Infantry	Salsbury Prison.
Green, Abner O.	4th Artillery	
Hume, John	140th Infantry	Wounded in Wilderness.
Houghtaling, David	4th Artillery	Prisoner Ream's Station, exchanged, died on way home.
Houghtaling, Dan'l.	U. S. Navy	
Hyde, Eldridge	4th Artillery	Died Salsbury Prison.
Hyde, William	U. S. Navy	
Hawley, George A.	" "	Monitor Mahopac.
Hallings, Bart	8th Cavalry	

Hughes, James	4th Artillery	Prisoner Ream's Station.
Hart, John	4th "	Died in the service.
Halligan, Thomas	4th "	
Haws, David	140th Infantry	Left without permission.
Hubbard, Edwin	140th "	" " "
Hollenbeck, Wells		
Hollenbeck, Arch		
Hollenbeck, Dennis		
Hanford, Joseph P.	67th Inf. Co. K.	Afterwards in 12th U. S. Inf.
Hanford, Franklin	U. S. Navy	Midshipman.
Johnson, Richard M.	8th Cavalry	
Johnson, William F.	108th Infantry	Killed at Antietam.
Johnson, Thomas	108th "	Died in hospital.
Kelly, William	8th Cavalry	
Kendrick, George	14th Artillery	
Kendrick, John	14th "	
Lamphere, Geo. W.	13th Infantry	Mustered out with Co. '65.
Law, Samuel	108th "	
Lowe, Christopher	108th "	Killed.
Martin, Rice	140th Infantry	Died of wound received in battle.
Marshall, Bishop	8th Cavalry	Died in 1868.
Melbourne, James	4th Artillery	
Morrison, James	1st "	Killed at Fredericksburg.
Moon, Joseph F.	140th Infantry	
Miller, Romanta T.	4th Artillery	Wounded and prisoner at Ream's Station.
Muar, Edward	4th "	
Munson, Frank	4th "	
Munson, Scott W.	44th Infantry	Killed at Gettysburg.
Munson, George	4th Artillery	
Munson, D. A.	Michigan Regt.	
Mallery, Frank	4th Artillery	Wounded - lost an arm.
Marsh, William	4th "	Died in prison.
Marsh, Orson	4th "	

Mahar, Michael	4th Artillery	Killed in Bat. Wilderness.
Miller, Thomas	8th "	
Morrisey, Daniel	8th Cavalry	
Meehan, Edward	8th "	Absent at Roll Call.
Martin, Hezekiah	8th "	
Maginnes, Peter	140th Inf.	Absent without leave.
Maginnes, James	140th "	" " "
Maine, Andrew	140th "	
Mc Vean, John J. Capt.	8th Cavalry.	
Mc Vean, Charles Capt.	8th "	Died in Charleston prison.
Mc Vean, Archibald	13th Infantry	Wounded Bull Run.
Mc Naughton, Peter	Surgeon	Army of Tennessee.
* Mc Naughton, Peter		
* Mc Naughton, John B.	108th Inf.	Wounded Fredericksburg.
* Mc Naughton, Wm. C.	Sharp Shooter	Killed by shell explosion.
Mc Naughton, Henry D.	4th Artillery	
Mc Naughton, John D.	4th "	Died in Washington.
Mc Naughton, Wm. D.	8th Cavalry	Died in hospital.
Mc Naughton, John C. A.	108th Inf.	Died in hospital.
Mc Nicholas, Michael	89th "	
Mc Nicholas, Thomas	4th Artillery	
Mc Pherson, Robert	108th Inf.	
Mc Pherson, Duncan C.	4th Artillery	
Mc Pherson, Henry	4th "	Died in Rochester.
Mc Phillips, Michael	8th Cavalry	Left without permission.
Mc Cabe, Michael	4th Artillery	
Mc Kelvey, John	108th Inf.	Wounded Fredericksburg.
Mc Kelvey, James	3d Cavalry	
Nelles, James	108th Inf.	Killed at Antietam.
O' Conner, William	108th Inf.	
Parker, John	13th Inf.	Mustered out with Co.
Powers, Patrick	4th Artillery	
Pero, Peter		Large bounty, small service.
Perkins, Alfred G.	13th Inf.	

* Three Sons of Daniel C. Mc Naughton.

Quinn, Patrick	8th Cavalry	Soldiers Home, Bath.
Richardson, Stephen	108th Inf.	Wounded, Wilderness.
Remington, Silas H.	8th Cavalry	Wounded.
Radband, Thomas	8th "	
Ryan, James	8th "	
Rogers, Harris	4th Artillery	Died Soldiers Home, Bath.
Row, Augustus	13th Inf.	Bounty jumper.
Richards, Jason A.	Normal School Co.	
Richards, Solomon	44th Inf.	Killed at Gettysburg.
Richards, Eugene	44th "	
Reiley, John	108th "	Died in Rebel prison.
Reisenger, Joseph	8th Cavalry	
Rulifson, John	3d "	
Shadbolt, George	4th Artillery	Prisoner Wilson's Raid, Libby.
Spring, Charles	4th "	
Sill, Henry M.	4th "	
Skinner, Scott	Sharp Shooter.	
Smith, Moses O.	4th Artillery	Prisoner Ream's Station.
Smith, William C.	4th "	Died in hospital.
Smith, Willard	U. S. Navy	Discharged, disability.
Smith, Alfred	Eng'r. Corps.	
Sparks, William W.	108th Inf.	
Sloane, Horace	8th Cavalry.	
Scott, Walter	108th Inf.	
Strong, William	108th "	
Tarbox, Brainard	108th Inf.	Killed at Antietam.
Tarbox, Henry F.	108th "	
Trayhern, Eli M.	4th Artillery.	
Taffe, Peter	140th Inf.	Absent at Roll Call.
Ward, Willis F.	4th Artillery.	
Wallace, William L.	26th "	
Wallace, Frederick	27th Inf.	
Weeks, Elmer	27th "	
Wells, Seth	108th "	Wounded at Gettysburg.
Wells, Washington	Penn. Regt.	Killed in Service.
Wilcox, Charles R.	4th Artillery.	

Wilson, William	140th Inf.	Died in hospital.
White, James	4th Artillery	Died in Anderson Prison.
Wilber, Benjamin W.	Reynold's Bat.	
Wheeler, Harlan P.	140th Inf.	
Wood, James	13th Infantry	Died Soldiers Home, Los Angeles, Cal. 1898.
Weston, John	13th "	
Weigart, John	108th "	Wounded Fredericksburg.
Young, Frank	108th Inf.	Killed at Antietam.
Yawman, Matthew	Penn. Regt.	Died in hospital.
Zimmerman, Abram	18th Bat.	Died April 8,1897, at Scottsville.

During the latter part of the Civil War the Government made four drafts to fill the depleted ranks of the regiments in its service, viz: July, 1863, and March, July and November 1864. In the call of 1863 it was shown that Wheatland had not only furnished its full proportion of men but an excess equal to the number required under the first call.

In the draft of March, 1864, sixteen names were drawn from the wheel, namely: George Cate, Isaac Budlong, Henry W. Chapin, Myron Miller, Joseph Woodgate, Daniel Stewart, Darwin Shadbolt, Daniel Smith, John G. Falkner, Joseph Carson, Benjamin Warren, Walter Irvine, Ethan Davis, Thomas Flinn, Andrew McCombs and Anthony Frome. The first named, George Cate, reported in person for service, was assigned to the 140th, a Monroe County Regiment; after a few months was taken ill and died in the Annapolis Hospital. His remains were brought home for interment in Belcoda. Budlong, Chapin, Miller and Woodgate procured substitutes, the others commuted service by the payment of $300.00 each in accordance with a rule of the War Department.

Upon the third call a sufficient sum of money was raised by voluntary contribution to fill the town's quota.

Upon the fourth requisition the Town Board were authorized to issue the town's bonds for a sufficient amount to fill the town's quota. Bonds of the town to the amount of $10,800.00 were issued, upon which $1,400.00 interest was paid, making the cost to Wheatland over $12,000.00 to fill the last call of the Government for troops.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN, 1898.

So far as known the only men to enlist for service in the war with Spain in 1898, were two brothers John C. and Albert F. Dillman of Scottsville. The former was in Co. H., 3d N. Y. Volunteer Infantry and the latter in Co. E., 2d N. Y. Volunteer Infantry as a Corporal. Carroll Mc Vean of Wheatland was in the Regular Army when the war began as a Quarter-master Sergeant and saw service during the whole period of hostilities.

THE SCOTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY.

This Society was organized at an informal meeting held in Scottsville December 11, 1871, at the house of Mrs. Mary M. Fraser, Mr. Geo. E. Slocum and Mrs. Fraser being appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution. On December 18, 1871, at Mr. Slocum's house the Committee reported and the following Constitution was adopted:

ARTICLE I. This society shall be called The Scottsville Literary Society; its object, the mental improvement of its members.

ARTICLE II. Its officers shall consist of a President, Secretary and an Executive Committee of three. The President shall be elected at each meeting to preside at the next. The Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, and, if occasion require, act as its financial officer, shall be elected for a period of six months. The Executive Committee, who shall be appointed at the last meeting of each month, shall report at each meeting a programme of proceedings for the next.

ARTICLE III. Candidates for admission may be proposed by any member, and shall be admitted upon receiving a majority of the votes of those present.

ARTICLE IV. The regular meetings shall be held at 7:00 o'clock on Monday evening of each week at the place designated by the previous meeting.

ARTICLE V. Alterations or additions to these rules may be made by a majority of the members enrolled at any meeting of the Society.

In the first record book of the Society, under date of December 11, 1871, there are given in Mrs. Fraser's handwriting, three "Honorary Members," namely: Mrs. Abby McVean, Mrs. Jane McNaughton, and Mrs. Ellen Dorr; and also ten "Charter Members," as follows: Rev. T. A. Weed, Geo. E. Slocum, Romeyn T. Sibley, Lydia F. Slocum, Annis W. Sibley, Prof. D. L. Stewart, Jane A. Dorr, Eleanor M. Dorr, Kate Mc Naughton and Mary M. Fraser.

Mrs. Fraser was the Secretary of the meeting and with characteristic modesty placed her own name last.

During the first year of its existence 37 additional members were admitted to the Society and up to Dec. 10, 1906, the 35th anniversary of its organization, no less than 512 names were added to its rolls. Of the whole number, about one-fourth are dead and many of the living are scattered over the United States. About 50 of its members have been teachers in the Scottsville Union School, many of them being earnest workers in the Society. Nearly all the clergy of the different village churches have joined its ranks and have contributed largely to its success. The membership has been confined to no class or condition, young and old being admitted on equal terms.

For many years Mrs. Fraser was the Society's Secretary and kept a very full and interesting record of the proceedings and debates. At first meetings were held weekly and continued even during the summer months, though at less frequent intervals, but of late years the summer meetings have been discontinued and meetings held only on alternate Monday evenings from October to May, at the residences of members.

Of the charter members but one survives:- Miss Eleanor M. Dorr, now Mrs. James Roy, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Unlike most organizations this one has never had a permanent President, Vice-President or Treasurer, the Secretary being the only official whose term extends over more than three meetings.

The long continued existence and great usefulness of the Scottsville Literary Society may be attributed to various causes. The fact that there is no entrance fee, nor any annual or other dues, has kept it from all temptations to extravagance and made it eligible for the most impecunious. No sales, suppers, bazaars, concerts or dramatic performances have been necessary to fill its treasury for it has needed no funds and had no treasury. The additional fact that refreshments are not served at the meetings, has made the Society welcome to many hostesses whose only preparations are the providing of a few extra chairs and lights.

Again, while moral and religious subjects are handled, denominational questions are never discussed. Political topics (using the term " political " in its wider sense) are often introduced, but party politics have been uniformly tabooed. Ardent debates have been common, but personal criticisms have always been avoided. Even the applause of some exceptionally fine paper, or address, or musical performance has been rare, lest the Society fall into the opposite habit of applauding everything.

No one who has watched the course of events in Scottsville and its vicinity during the past 35 years can fail to see the beneficial effects of this organization upon the community, and while the Society feels deeply the loss of those older members whom death has deprived of their services, yet the constant infusion of young men and women to its rolls makes it seem safe in predicting many years of continued usefulness to the Scottsville Literary Society and in warranting the belief that some of its younger members may live to assist at its one hundredth anniversary in 1971.

WHEATLAND'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the residents of Wheatland was held in St. Joseph's Hall August 1st, 1889, to consider the advisability of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the town's settlement.

George E. Slocum was called to the chair and Frank H. Brown chosen secretary. There was no difference of opinion as to the expediency of a celebration and but little as to its character and scope. Isaac W. Salyerds outlined a programme of exercises he thought suitable and it was adopted, viz: a parade exhibiting the town's industries; the fire department, civic societies, etc., with addresses and music. Senator Mc Naughton and Mr. Slocum were invited to prepare addresses. Executive and finance committees were appointed and the meeting then adjourned for one week.

At the adjourned meeting Stephen Bennett was Chairman. The Executive Committee reported Oliver Allen as President of the day and Volney P. Brown as Marshal.

The old committees were enlarged and new ones appointed. The following were the committes in charge.

EXECUTIVE: Stephen Bennett, William D. Garbutt, D. B. Mc Naughton, T. R. Sibley, Newton Blackmer, John W. Garbutt, David Nichols, Isaac W. Salyerds, Thomas Brown, Wm. J. Howe. Wm. Rafferty, Volney P. Brown, James H. Kelly, William A. Shirts.

FINANCE: Isaac W. Salyerds, Alexander Christie, W. Henry Harmon, Earll H. Slocum, George H. Pope, Stephen Bennett, William Donnelly, Volney P. Brown, Robert R. Garbutt, William C. Page.

INVITATION: Oliver Allen, Thomas Brown, James H. Kelly, William C. Page, George E. Slocum.

RECEPTION: Thomas Brown, John Armstrong, Newton Blackmer, James A. Campbell, Philip Garbutt, Isaac Budlong,

Selden S. Brown, Eugene E. Harmon, Milton A. Hyde, James H. Kelly, Donald Mc Naughton, Julian J. Mc Vean, Alex. F. Mc Pherson, J. C. Neafie, Wm. C. Page, Wm. Shirts, Wm. Rafferty, Daniel A. Stewart, A. R. Stokoe, L. M. Godley.

PRINTING: D. Mc Naughton, R. C. E. Brown, Philip Garbutt, H. L. S. Hall.

EXHIBITION: F. H. Brown, Schuyler Budlong, John G. Falkner, Mrs. Ralph Budlong, Mrs. C. H. Brown, Myron H. Miller, Mrs. V. P. Brown, Miss E. M. Dorr, Mrs. Mary M. Fraser, Miss Jane E. Mann, Miss H. F. Mc Vean, S. W. Mc Donald, D. E. Rogers, Andrew Meehan, T. R. Sibley.

DECORATIONS: Wm. J. Howe, Henry Chapin, Charles J. Franklin, Otto Bennett, Seward Scofield, Daniel P. Campbell, Milton Stokoe, Wm. D. Strobel, Jr., Le Grand Brown.

PARADE: Isaac W. Salyerds, Wm. J. Howe, M. M. Mc Nichols, Seth Wells, Andrew Guthrie, D. B. Mc Naughton, David Nichols, E. H. Slocum.

VETERANS OF 1861: M. M. Mc Nichols, Andrew Guthrie, J. J. Mc Intyre, Seth Wells, D. B. Grey, D. A. Munson.

MUSIC: J. F. Ward, H. L. S. Hall, Eli M. Trayhern, L. O. Merrill, C. T. Brown, Mrs. H. H. Miller.

REFRESHMENTS: Mrs. W. J. Howe, Mrs. D. D. S. Brown, Mrs. S. Budlong, Mrs. Thomas Brown, Mrs. Thomas Burrell, Mrs. C. T. Brown, Miss Belle Donnelly, Mrs. R. R. Garbutt, Miss Lizzie Fitzgerald, Mrs. G. A. Hadley, Mrs. J. H. Kelly, Miss Lizzie Mc Arthur, Mrs. S. W. Mc Donald, Mrs. George H. Pope, Mrs. J. C. Mc Vean, Mrs. M. C. Mordoff, Mrs. C. D. Nichols, Mrs. Thomas Rafferty, Mrs. Henry Sage, Mrs. T. R. Sibley, Mrs. D. A. Stewart, Mrs. Malcom Stewart, Mrs. H. Vallance, Mrs. H. R. Severance, Miss Lizzie Warren, Mrs. W. W. Weeks.

The 13th of September was agreed upon as the day of celebration. The reports of the Chairmen of the Executive and Finance Committees were encouraging, showing the interest felt by residents in all parts of the town.

The week of the celebration was devoted to preparations for that event and the amount of work accomplished surprising.

The day was ushered in by a salute of one hundred guns. The morn was mild and pleasant and the day admirably adapted to the occasion. It found Scottsville dressed in gala-day attire, its hotels, stores and private residences adorned with flags, evergreens and mottoes, many of which were elaborate and beautiful, Above the entrance to the bridge over the Oatka was the word " Welcome " in large letters of evergreen with the dates 1789-1889. A large arch trimmed with flags and evergreen was thrown over Main Street in front of Bennett's; a double arch in front of Clark's; another at the race bridge at Weingand's, upon the apex of which stood a life size figure of " Uncle Sam " holding in his hand the National Flag. In front of the Catholic Church Father O'Neil erected a unique and handsome arch composed of ladders, tastily trimmed. At Dr. Howe's a double arch springing from the four corners and joined at the center and crowned with a sheaf of wheat and the dates 1789-1889. An arch in front of the residence of Mr. Stearns on Rochester Street, from the center of which was suspended a barrel of flour. Over the entrance to the grove was one of J. T. Wells' patent truss arches.

At 10:30 a special train on the W, N. Y. & Penn. R. R. arrived bringing the 54th Regiment Band, County Officials, former residents, and the Scotts with bag pipes. The invited guests were escorted to the Cargill House, from the balcony of which they witnessed the parade. The streets of the village at this time were packed with vehicles, filled with people, some of whom had driven long distances to be present at the celebration.

The procession, headed by the Marshal and his aids moved at 11 o'clock in the following order.

Scotch Band with bag pipes.
Carriage containing President of the day and speakers.
Mumford Cornet Band.
Mumford Hook & Ladder Company.
Goddess of Liberty.
Catholic Total Abstainence Society.

Mosier's Drum Corps.
Industrial Parade.
Fifty-fourth Regiment Band.
Scottsville Fire Company.
Families in carriages.

The procession reached the grove at 12 o'clock when notice was given that " Dinner was ready " and all who desired to partake thereof were invited to do so. Long lines of tables were erected in the grove, presided over by Wheatland's fairest daughters. The opinion expressed by those who partook of refreshments was that in quality they were excellent and in quantity abundant. South of the tables had been erected two large tents, one of which was used for the reception of guests and the other for the exhibition of ancient relics. To enumerate the articles on exhibition would be a difficult task and will not be attempted in detail. It included vehicles, farming implements, fire arms, looms, spinning wheels, a clock reaching from floor to ceiling, high post bedstead with trundle bed beneath, clothing, bureau, tables, chairs, fireplace with swinging crane, pots and kettles, andirons, foot-warmer and lantern, while the ceiling o'er head was adorned with strings of apples and pumpkins, drying for future use. The exhibition was a creditable one and attracted the attention of old and young.

The speakers' stand, an elevated platform, was on the west side of the grove, and was of sufficient capacity to hold the officers of the day, a choir of fifty voices and chairs for as many more which were filled by elderly people and invited guests.

The exercises were opened by a selection by the Spring Creek Cornet Band, which was followed by the invocation of Rev. Hanford A. Edson, asking that the blessing of the Almighty might rest upon the assemblage, and that the present generation might appreciate the trials and emulate the virtues of the " Fathers." The choir sang the " Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Oliver Allen, on assuming the duties of his office as President, spoke as follows: " Fellow citizens of Wheatland, I should be ungrateful indeed did I not fully appreciate the high honor your choice confers upon me by which I am appointed presiding

officer of this great occasion. Such honor comes to man but once in a century."

The Fifty-fourth Regiment Band played a patriotic air after which a poem " Pioneer Redivivus " by John H. Mc Naughton, of York, written for the occasion, was read by Donald Mc Naughton.

The choir sang another patriotic piece.

The theme of Mr. Slocum's address, " Wheatland's Early History," will be found scattered through the pages of this volume.

Senator Mc Naughton was then introduced to the audience. He spoke of Western New York's Colonial History: of the labors of the Jesuit Missionaries with the natives of the soil, the Seneca Indians; of the position assumed by the latter in the War of the Revolution, and of the expedition of Sullivan in 1779 to punish them for their treachery. He contrasted the condition of things a century ago with the same at the present time - the log hut of the settler with a bark roof and minus a floor, with the costly and convenient residence of his descendents; turning a furrow with a wooden mold board to riding a sulky plow; a mail once a week with the present postal facilities; a tallow dip with an electric light, etc., etc.

After the exercises Oliver Mc Kenzie, in full Scottish costume, to pipe music, danced the Highland Fling, and in response to hand clapping danced the sword dance.

South of the Speakers stand was an extensive platform covered with canvas, designed as a dancing hall. In the early evening this was crowded with young people who enjoyed the music and dancing until a late hour in the night. The display of fireworks in the evening was fine

It was estimated that there were from three to five thousand people present during the day, among whom were many distinguished persons from Monroe, Livingston, Genesee and Wyoming Counties.

THE O-AT-KA WOOLEN MILLS.

MUMFORD, N. Y.

(The information upon which this article is based was furnished by Mr. Oliver Allen, 3d.)

In the year 1816 Oliver Allen, 1st. and William Remington first met at the Higbee Woolen Mills in Canandaigua, N. Y., and formed an acquaintance which afterwards ripened into a partnership in the woolen manufacturing business.

In 1821 Remington and Allen came to Caledonia, N. Y. and started a woolen mill where the New York State Fish Hatchery now is. This was one of the first, if not the first, woolen mill west of the Genesee River. In 1829 they bought a water privilege in Mumford, N. Y., on Allan's Creek, or as it was called by the Indians, the " O-at-ka, " and there built the stone mill which is still standing, and which was long known as Allen's Mill on Allan's Creek, at Mumford.

In 1841 Remington and Allen dissolved partnership and the mills were operated until 1844 by Oliver Allen, 1st. In the latter year he took his son, Oliver Allen, 2d, into partnership with him and the firm was Oliver Allen and Son until 1848, when the father died. Oliver Allen, 2d, continued the business until 1877, when his son, Oliver Allen, 3d, became a member of the firm, which again became Oliver Allen and Son, and so continued until 1902 when the mill was closed and the business discontinued. Thus for over eighty years the manufacture of woolen goods continued in the hands of three generations of the Allen family.

When Allen and Remington dissolved partnership in 1841 the latter took part of the lands owned by the firm and went to farming. He had one son, William, who is a Baptist preacher in the west, and one daughter, Mary, who married Alexander Christie and lives on the " Creek Road " above Mumford. His sister, Jerusha H. Remington, married Oliver Allen, 1st, and beside their son Oliver Allen, 2d, they had one daughter, Elizabeth M. Allen, who married John R. Olmstead, of Le Roy, N. Y., and is still living - 1907.

Oliver Allen, 2d, died in 1903 and his widow, who was Miss Catherine Huchins Seaman, of Palmyra, N. Y., survives him and is living with her daughter, Mrs. Frances A. Campbell, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Another daughter, Miss Kate Elizabeth Allen, is also living in Brooklyn and four sons, Oliver Allen, 3d, Leonard Lewis Allen, Ethan Allen and Harry Allen, have their homes in Buffalo, Rochester and New York City respectively.

The hospitality dispensed at the Allen home in Mumford will long be remembered by all who enjoyed it. The old O-at-ka Mill and the homestead are now the property of Judge Harvey F. Remington. of Rochester, N. Y., a relative of William Remington. The Allen's were all known for their enterprise and public spirit and were interested in everything looking to the material and moral benefit of the community. Oliver Allen, 2d, (together with Major D. D. S. Brown of Scottsville) was one of the chief promoters of the Rochester and State Line Railroad (now the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. R,) and was its first president; this was at a time when Wheatland had no direct railroad communication with the rest of the world.

The permanent fame of the O-at-ka Mills under the Allen's management was due not only to the fact that they gave employment to many persons, and a market for home grown wool, but to the superior quality of the goods manufactured, which had a national reputation as being " A No. 1 " in every respect - " all wool and a yard wide. "

REMINISCENCES
OF FRANCIS X. BECKWITH.

GATES, N. Y., 1882.

In May, 1830, I took up my residence in Scottsville. The village at that time contained a population of four hundred. The brick mill of Judge Carpenter was built that year. The Hanford Mill had been running some years.

The Methodist Society had a new brick church. The Presbyterians were occupying the Academy building on Caledonia Street, but were preparing to build a church, which they did the following year, placing it at the head of Church Street. The first Methodist minister was John Copeland, who was followed by John Wiley. Mr. Hart, a Scotchman, was the Presbyterian minister.

The Masons had a lodge room in the upper story of the old school house on Rochester Street, but had ceased to hold meetings on account of the excitement over the abduction of Morgan.

Joseph Eastman was teaching the Academy, then practiced law in the village, and afterward removed to Rochester, where he still resides. (1882.)

The Robinson family were living in Scottsville in 1830. Their daughter Rebecca married James Mc Vean; Samuel went west and died there some four years ago; Abram is now keeping hotel in Scottsville.

Paul Austin was married to Alvira Hammond and was living where his widow now resides and was taking care of old Mrs. Scott, widow of Isaac Scott.

Anson Seymour was running a cloth making and coloring works. He was succeeded by a Mr. Eaton, and Eaton by Mr. Atwood.

Alvin Savage was a boss millwright; Amos Beecher married Savage's daughter Betsy. Beecher died and James Wells married his Widow. Thomas Coller married Jane, a daughter of Savage,

and W. G. Ashby married another. James Savage, a son of Alvin, a musician, moved to Detroit, Michigan.

George Ensign, Isaac I. Lewis, E. T. Miller, John Harroun, Henry Tarbox, Thomas Jones, Thomas Halsted, Joseph Thoms and Wm. Peabody were in Scottsville when I went there. Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Cumber, Mrs. Raulet, the mother of Fifield Raulet, and Mrs. Dean, a sister of Powell Carpenter, were there also. Enos Trayhern came in 1836; George T. Bristol and Horace Chapin in 1840; Albert Row about the same time.

Harvey Killam and Ephraim Bingham had a foundry, made plows, etc., on the site where the Rafferty shops now are, Solomon Davis had a cabinet shop on the same ground. I rented from him a part of the shop and commenced the manufacture of chairs. Albert Howe had a harness shop nearly opposite the Robinson Hotel; John Hammond was his apprentice and succeeded him in the business; Hammond sold to S. O. Severance. Edward Collins was the Boss Mason and was followed by Daniel P. Hammond; John T. Spencer had a shoe shop which he sold to Read & Goodrich, who for several years did a large business.

Doctors Bristol, Edson and Munn were the village physicians. Bristol soon afterward retired from practice; Munn sold to Mc Naughton.

Wm. Haynes Hanford, Osborn Filer, John Mitchel and Ira Carpenter were merchants. Filer succeeded Abraham Hanford in trade, afterward removed to Massillon, Ohio, and died there.

Thomas Halsted was in the grocery trade but soon after bought the Isaac Scott property opposite the Eagle Hotel, then owned by Isaac I. Lewis, and built a frame building for a store and occupied it. Afterward this property passed into the hands of Andrus & Garbutt, then to L. C. Andrus and later the block, together with the dwelling adjoining on the west, came into my possession and for twenty years was occupied by me for my business and residence.

A man named Coon had just built the brick house on the east side of Church Street, now occupied by Mrs. Duncan Mc Vean.

Haynes Hanford had finished his brick residence on the corner

opposite the Catholic Church.

George Ensign had forsaken the cooperage and was with Ezra Carpenter in the Eagle Hotel.

Michael Sheridan was the blacksmith; Lowry Blackburn, John Conners and William Carson worked for him, and afterward had shops of their own. Orrin Cartright and George Hahn were in the trade later.

Powell and Ira Carpenter ran the brick mill; Abraham Hanford, Lewis Goodrich, Joseph Cox and Samuel Scofield the wooden mill. Joseph Woodgate, John Brown, Calvin Nobles and Ellis Mc Queen were practical millers. George Whitney was the village butcher. Gilbert T., George L. and David Whitney were his sons. Solomon Davis, Isaac Mc Donald, F. X. Beckwith and Joseph Weingand, cabinet makers. John Kirk, A. B. Penfield, James Wells, John Storrs and John Cornell were tailors. Schuyler Moses, John Bottsford, David Nettleton and Luke Marvin,- carpenters.

Asa Beecher, Nelson Gould, William Kemp and William Brown - shoemakers; F. X. Beckwith, John Morehouse, John Mathews and Joseph Quincy - painters; Henry Tarbox, Joseph Thoms, John Ferguson, John Wilber and Patrick Rafferty - wagon makers; Isaac North, John Deitz and George Valleau - blacksmiths; Isaac I. Lewis and old Mr. Buck, and Harvey Hyde were coopers.

Old Peter Sheffer was living on the farm bought of Indian Allan. Joseph and Isaac Cox were on farms south of the village. Thomas and Samuel Shadbolt, and Joseph and Benjamin Bowerman also. Powell Carpenter and his sons, Powell, Charles, Jefferson and Benjamin were on the farm on the hill west of Scottsville, Ezra was in the Eagle Hotel and Ira had a store and the Post Office.

Old Esquire Mc Vean and his sons Hugh, John and James, were on the farm next west of Carpenter, and William Reed, with a family of boys, was on the same road still farther west. The other Mc Vean family, David, Duncan, John and Archibald, lived on the north road near Mr. Goodhue's. George Goodhue

removed from Parma to Wheatland in 1806 and settled on Lot 44 on the north road. His wife died in 1844. He died in 1851. John and George Goodhue were his sons. Reuben Heath, who for many years had lived on the farm now owned by M. Ballentine, was dead and the farm was worked by his sons Elisha, Reuben and William. Mrs. Thomas Halsted, Mrs. Harvey Hyde, Mrs. David Nettleton, Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Southworth were his daughters. Frank, Robert and Thomas Smith lived nearby.

Thomas Mc Intosh, a friend of mine, came to Scottsville in 1837 and was a clerk for Mr. Garbutt and Ira Carpenter and afterward was Collector of Tolls on the Genesee Valley Canal.

During the last of the thirties the school district in the village was at a low ebb and not what it ought to be. The practice had been to hire a teacher as longas the public money lasted. When that was gone school was out. Some of the residents of the district thought the school good enough but a few of those who thought otherwise had a consultation and resolved to make an effort to secure a better and more efficient school. In 1840 John Hammond, A. B. Penfield and myself were elected trustees and we went to work. Our first move was to enlarge the district, and this we accomplished by annexing No. 4, a district in the western part of the village. We then secured, by a vote of the district, authority to build a new school house and in the following year we purchased of Paul Austin a site, and erected thereon a substantial brick building containing two large rooms with anteroom, etc. (This building was the east half of the brick house yet standing on east Third Street.) We then offered the school to Mr. Catana, who was then teaching a select school in the village, but he declined on the ground that such a step would be backward and not an advance. We then hired a young man named Baker (afterward the Rev. Asa Baker of the M. E. Church) as principal, and Miss Oliver (who later became Mrs. Francis Hooper) as assistant. Both these teachers did their work admirably and in a single year succeeded in giving the school a first class reputation.

In 1843 District No. 10 on the north road was divided, the western portion attached to the Garbutt district and the eastern

portion to district No. 1. This accession, together with the acquisition of some territory on the north, was so great as to necessitate the enlargement of the school buildings, which was done by erecting upon the west side a structure of equal dimensions, thus doubling its capacity, affording three large school rooms, and a room for the library and recitations.

Mr. Baker's successors as principal were Carmi C. Olds, Nathan A. Woodard and Dr. Morris W. Townsend. The lady teachers in addition to Miss Oliver were Mary Jane Halsted, Jerosha Clark, Ann Buttolph, Sarah Allen, Anna Dixon and Miss Thorn. The school continued to gain in popularity and at the close of the decade there was none better in this part of the state.

Phederus Carter, J. A. Eastman, J. C. Chumasero, Alexander Mann, E. Peshine Smith, D. D. S. Brown and John Dorr practiced law in the village between 1830 and 1850.

Caleb Allen was a shoemaker, afterward Justice of the Peace. H. B. Marsh was a jeweler, later Albert Rowe in the same trade. Ebenezer Smith and Sears Galusha were early residents. H. H. Miller and O. P. Simmons started in the marble business about 1850. Eight or ten years later Simmons sold his interest to his partner and Miller conducted the business until a short time previous to his death, when it was disposed of to William A. Williams.

NOTES ON MUMFORD,

BY

MISS MARGARET ARMSTRONG.

Prior to 1808 John and Robert McKay had purchased of Captain Williamson, the agent of the Pulteney Estate, the land and water power where the village of Mumford now stands, and on the site built a sawmill.

In 1809 Robert McKay sold his interest to Thomas Mumford.

"In 1817 McKay and Mumford built a large grist mill at Mumford. About 1822 McKay took the Caledonia mill, and Mumford the one at Mumford. He transferred it to his son Elisha S. H. Mumford, from whom the place is named. Mumford operated the mill until 1833 when H. Hutchinson rented it. Not long afterward the property was sold to Philip Garbutt, and his son Peter ran it for a few years. It subsequently passed to Stephen Saulsbury, to Galbraith and Hammond, to James McQueen, to Benjamin Christy, then to Page and son. The mill burned in 1894."

(From History of Monroe County.)

Other industries in Mumford have been, a brewery erected in 1828 by L. White. White had many successors in the malting and brewing business, the last one being the late C. H. Swan of Caledonia. The building burned in 1900.

Some time in 1837 Mr. James Blair opened a shop for the manufacture of threshing machines and horse-powers. He worked at his business until the horse power gave place to the engine. Several years ago John and Henry Brown had a carriage factory here. They were followed by Nichols and Graham in 1860. Nichols remained in the village until 1883 when he went to Rochester, coming back in 1884 he and his son worked at the business until 1894, when they went to Le Roy.

Ira Harmon and Philip Garbutt had plaster mills in the village for several years. George Stewart has the Garbutt mill now for

a saw mill and a machine shop. The Nichols building stands on the site of the Harmon plaster mill.

In 1883 the building now occupied by L. H. Gardiner was built by Stroebel and Allen for a cloth mill. It was used for that purpose for a few years. Mr. Turner rented it for a pipe factory in 1899. In the fall of 1901 he moved his shop to Rochester. The following spring Mr. Wm. Ulter and Mr. Cleary opened it again for the manufacture of pipes. In 1904 they moved to Olean. Mr Gardiner came from Rochester in 1905 and started a paper mill in this building.

The Mumford Rural Cemetery was incorporated in 1881. The first burial was that of a child named Anderson, in 1805 or 1807. Section B. was added to the north end of the original plot in 1858. The first burial in the new part was Mr. Isaac Bowers. In 1884 additions were made on the east and west sides. Mr. Newell Skinner was the first one buried on the east side.

CHURCHES OF MUMFORD.

I find the following items of Church history in a history of Monroe County published in 1877:-

The Episcopal Church of Mumford built a small frame church in 1835 where now stands the brick school house. The society worshiped here a few years and then dissolved. The church was the first one erected in the village, and it and its site were sold for school purposes. The minister was Rev. Gillespie who gave the society but part of his time.

In 1838 or '39 the Rev. C. B. Smith, a Congregationalist came to the village of Mumford, held a series of meetings, at which a number experienced religion, when a Congregational Church was constituted numbering twelve or fifteen members; but they only continued a short time, when the church died.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Mumford was built in the early 50's, while Father James Mc Glen was priest in Scottsville. The Scottsville priest officiated here until 1886 when St. Columba's church was erected at Caledonia. Since that time the priests from Caledonia have ministered to the Mumford

congregation. The following priests have officiated: Revs. Story, Donohue, Maher, Madden, Eisler, and Gommenginger. Father Eisler is the priest at present.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

During the summer of 1851, Rev. W. W. Evarts pastor of the Baptist church at Wheatland, commenced holding meetings in Mumford, and aroused so much interest that Mr. Evarts was asked to circulate a subscription paper, to build a meeting house. A site was given and at a meeting held January 18, 1852 Oliver Allen, Jedediah Phelps and Peter Garbutt were elected a building committee. In March 1852 the contract was let to R. W. Wilcox, to build a frame church 38 x 54.

The First Baptist Church of Mumford was organized Dec. 9th, 1852, with a membership of thirty-eight. The meeting house was finished Aug. 20th, and turned over to the trustees and was accepted by them. On the 23d of Aug. it was dedicated, Rev. W. W. Evarts preaching the Dedicatory Sermon. Rev. C. A. Wardner pastor elect of the congregation, assumed his duties at once. His pastorate continued until Jan. 31, 1857, when he resigned. The church was supplied by students from the Rochester Theological Seminary for the next three years. The Rev. D. B. Munger was called in April 1860 and resigned May 5, 1866. Rev. M. W. Holmes was settled over the two churches, Wheatland and Mumford, from Oct. 1866 to July, 1867. March 1st, 1868 Elder David Morse entered on his labors as joint pastor of both churches, which lasted ten months.

Other pastors have been Revs. S. W. Culver from Dec, 1871 to May 1877; R. M. Martin, Sept. 1877 to 1879; A. S. Freeman from May 1880 to Feb. 1885; Mr. McKillop from June 1886 to 1889; Geo. D. Rogers served as pastor and supply while studying at Rochester; Mr. Mallory, Mar. 1892 to Mar. 1893; Wm. J. Reid from Sept. 1893 to July 1895; F. W. Cliff, Sept. 1895 to Feb. 1898; Joseph Taylor from Nov. 1898 to Apl. 1900; from Sept. 1900 to July 1901 the church was supplied by Mr. King from the Seminary; Rev. J. B. Barbour from 1901 to 1906; Rev. Robbins commenced his labors in March 1907.

The following gentlemen have served as deacons: Rawson Harmon, W. F. Garbutt, Donald Mc Naughton, Chauncy Johnson, Newell Skinner, Chester Brown, Eugene Harmon, John E. Harvey.

On September 30, 1882, the brethren and sisters of the Wheatland church formally united with the Mumford church, during the pastorate of A. S. Freeman. In 1871 the trustees of the church purchased a house of R. W. Wilcox for a parsonage.

I am indebted to Mr. A. S. Grant for the history of this church.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The United Presbyterian Church of Mumford was organized May 13, 1869 by the Presbytery of Caledonia, with twenty-seven members. Most of them came from the United Presbyterian Church of Caledonia. The congregation worshiped for several years in a building owned by Mr. Dugald Mc Queen. Rev. W. J. Robinson of Beulah supplied the congregation from the time of its organization until Feb. 1873. Rev. W. H. Haney was pastor of the two congregations from June 1873 to Oct. 1883; Rev. J. A. Nelson from April 1884 to Nov. 1884; Rev. C. H. Robinson from July 1886 to July 1889; Rev. W. W. Lawrence from April 1890 to April 1893; Rev. D. L. Mc Nary from Sept. 1893 to Nov. 1896; Rev. J. A. Mc Kirahan from Dec. 1897 to March 1900; Rev. W. P. Cooley from Nov. 1900 to March 1905; Rev. J. L. Howie was installed pastor of the church Oct. 1905. The elders who have served the church have been Messrs. Samuel Irvin, Wm. Robertson, Oliver Allen, David Nichols, John Faulkner, A. F. Mc Pherson, Millard Bigford, John Armstrong, and Addison Kingsbury.

A subscription paper was circulated in the autumn of 1869 to raise the funds for building a church and the following spring the building was commenced. It was not finished until the fall of 1883. It is built of stone found on the farm of the late Oliver Allen. Its dimensions are 56 feet by 36. It is built in Gothic style. The stone was donated by Mr. Allen.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

During the year 1897, the colored people of Mumford and vicinity built a small frame church in Mumford which was organized as the Second Baptist Church of Mumford. Elder Cole acted as pastor until 1906, when he resigned. The pastors and supplies at the First Baptist Church have officiated since then. George Stewart was the builder of the church.

BEAR STORIES.

The descendents of Samuel Cox living in this vicinity have a tradition of an encounter in the early days of Wheatland's settlement between one of their ancestors and a bear. This story had never appeared in print until some ten years ago, when Mr. E. P. Clapp, of Rush, wrote it up and it was published in the Rochester Post Express. The following is Mr. Clapp's version of the affair.

The village of Scottsville in 1806 was quite different in its appearance, as can readily be imagined, from the Scottsville of to-day. South of Scottsville, in a double log house on the farm now owned by Clifford Davis, lived Samuel Cox. His family consisted of his wife, his mother, his sons Joseph, Isaac, and James, and his daughters Keturah, Mary and Susanah. They were members of the Society of Friends and had been in Scottsville but a short time. The town was cleared up but very little, the woods were infested with bears and wolves, to say nothing of an occasional panther and lynx. Raccoons and squirrels were common. Deer were plenty and the Genesee Valley of ninety years ago was a veritable sportsman's paradise. Sheep and pigs had to have special care, wolves were heard to howl, bear tracks were often seen and Bruin when hungry had no objection to a dinner of pork and the early settlers were compelled to keep their pigs close to their dwellings.

The Coxes having a fine pig had built a high strong pen of logs against their house to keep him in. On the flats toward the river bridge lived a bear. Hunger and curiosity prompted him to investigate the premises of the Cox's and spying their pig he concluded to confiscate it. Climbing into the pen he caught the pig and with it in his strong embrace climbed out and started towards the river. The pig protesting against such proceedings had alarmed the family by his loud and vigorous squealing. This, with the frightened cries of the women, brought the men from their work. Isaac Cox, a young man of twenty, armed with his gun started in pursuit. Bruin was walking on his hind legs with his fore legs around the middle of the pig, which he held

securely with a hug such as bears only are capable of giving. The pig, having given up all hopes, was squealing in a sort of hopeless way with the little strength that was left him.

To the early settlers in the Genesee country a pig had quite a value and to have him taken in such a way caused considerable excitement even in a quiet Quaker family. Isaac, cool but with hurried steps, overtook the thief in the field south of Isaac Budlong's barn. The bear, hearing his pursuer near, turned around and with an open countenance uttered a long and ugly growl. Now it was necessary to use some skill. A wild shot might kill the pig and not the bear, as the latter held his prey in front of him and it nearly covered his bearship's person. But the young man was equal to the emergency and taking a good aim fired. The pig loosened from his embrace made a bee line for home as fast as a pig ever did. The bear fell forward dead, the well directed shot had passed through his open mouth into his brain and his hide was uninjured by the shot. The skin was taken off as a trophy and the family returned to its daily routine.

ANOTHER BEAR STORY.

The late Shelby Reed, of Chili, is responsible for the following statement: As late as the year 1824 Paul Austin shot and killed a bear beneath a slaughter house that stood in the woods on the north bank of the Oatka, a few rods east of where the Genesee Valley Canal Lock was afterward built. Large game occasionally came into the neighborhood as late as 1830. Tom Pease and John T. Brown were great hunters in those days. I well remember the great drive hunt in the Caledonia Swamp.

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Page 38. Halstead should be Halsted.
" 39. R. N. Halsted should be R. H. Halsted.
" 56. Franklyn should be Franklin.
" 115. After "Hanford's Landing," 28, 73 should be 29, 73.
" 115. After "Hotels," 26 should be 27.
" 118. After "Our Country's Defenders," 77 should be 76.
" 119. After "Railroads: Western New York and Pennsylvania," 41 should be 42.
" 119. Sackett's Wall Board Company should be Sackett Wall Board Company.
" 120. After "Scottsville, Centennial Celebration at" 94 should be 92 to 96.
" 123. Austin, Rogers; should be Austin, Roger.
" 125. Carter, Phederus; should be Cartter, Phederus.
" 126. Corey should be Covey.
" 127. Filor should be Filer.
" 129. Heath, Eldrige should be Heath, Eldridge.

GENESEE COUNTY.

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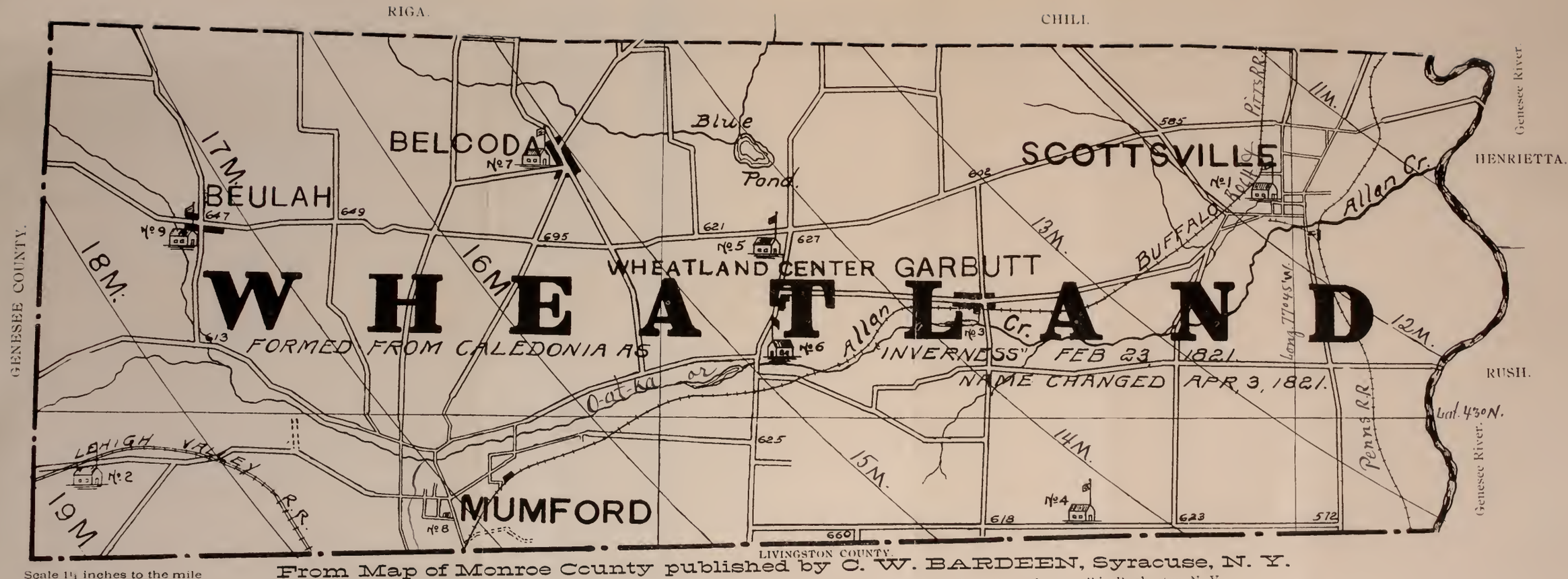

Scale 1¼ inches to the mile

From Map of Monroe County published by C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

NOTES:— The circles on this map are drawn one mile apart, radiating from the "Four Corners" in Rochester, N. Y.

The figures (625, 660 &c.,) represent the number of feet above sea level at the points marked.

F 2
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WHEATLAND,

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY,

BY

GEORGE E. SLOCUM.

1908.

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